# The New-York Times.

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## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

### Provision for Paying the Interest on the Three Year Bonds in Coin.

### Further Debate on the Treasury Note Bill in the House.

### Speeches of Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Conkling of New-York, and Others.

### Senator Bright's Case to be Decided To-day.

### SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

### The Iron-clad Gunboat Bill Returned to the Senate Naval Committee.

### Explanation of the Lane-Hunter Misunderstanding.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

IMPORTANT NOTICES FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTEREST TO BE PAID IN COIN.

The following official notices were to-day promulgated by the Treasury Department:

"Holders of the Bonds of the United States, payable three years from date, the coupons of semi-annual interest thereon being due on the 19th inst., are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment in coin of all such coupons agreeably to their tenors, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the City of New-York. All such coupons must be presented at that office, accompanied with schedules showing the number and amount of each coupon, together with the aggregate sum of each parcel—three full business days for examination and verification before payment."

"Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem the Treasury notes payable in one year from date, authorized by Act of Congress, approved Dec. 23, 1857, and the Treasury notes payable in sixty days from date, authorized by an Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1861. The interest on the Treasury notes of the above issues, will cease on the 7th day of April next, by the terms of those acts respectively."

THE FIFTY-MILLION ISSUE.

To-day the last note of the fifty-million United States notes is in the hands of the signers, and the whole work will be finished to-morrow. It is remarkable that no accident or loss has occurred in the execution of this great work.

GOOD NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Secretary of the Treasury received to-day the following telegram from the Governor of California:

SACRAMENTO, Friday, Jan. 31.

I am instructed by a resolution of the Legislature of California to inform you that this State will assume and pay into the Treasury of the United States the direct tax of $254,538, apportioned to this State by act of Congress. (Signed,) LELAND HANFORD, Governor of California.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

MORRILL'S substitute for SPAULDING'S Treasury Note bill was not sanctioned by the Committee of Ways and Means, but only permitted to be offered, the vote standing 4 to 4. Mr. CORNING expressed the opinion to-day that the legal tender clause would fail in the House.

MR. CONKLING'S BILL.

The bill provides for the issue of coupon bonds to the value of five hundred millions of dollars, payable thirty-one years after date, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government twenty years after date, to bear six per cent. interest, and of a denomination not less than twenty-five dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive in payment of these bonds lawful money of the United States or the currency or credit of the associated banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. The price at which they are sold is not to yield the purchaser more than seven per cent. interest upon the par value of the bonds.

The second section provides for a Sinking Fund to liquidate the principal of the bonds as they fall due.

The third section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue two hundred millions of dollars in notes payable one year after date, without interest, of not less denomination than five dollars, and to be applied to the payment of claims, said notes to be receivable for taxes. The section further provides that these bonds may be funded into Stock of the United States, in sums of twenty-five dollars, or any multiple thereof, and after the first issue of two hundred millions the amount of notes yearly issued is not to exceed the estimated amount of revenue from taxes, except import duties.

COINAGE IN NEW-YORK.

The House Committee on Commerce have authorized Gen. WARD to report a bill establishing a Coinage Department in the Assay Office at New-York.

THE PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF OFFICERS.

The House Military Committee authorized their Chairman, Col. BLAIR, to report Senator WILSON'S bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, with several important amendments. The first requires all volunteers before being mustered into service to be examined as to their physical condition and other qualifications, in the same manner as the men enlisted in the regular army of the United States. It also gives the President authority to assign any officer of the regular army to duty with any volunteer regiment upon the application of the Governor of the State in which said regiment was organized, or upon an application of a majority of the officers of the regiment. It also gives the President authority to purchase suitable ground for a national cemetery for soldiers who shall die in the service.

THE IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

The recommitment of the Iron-clad Gunboat bill in the Senate to-day, has provoked indignant comment on the course of Senator HALE and the Senators from Maine. Two months ago, nearly, the House passed the bill ordering twenty iron-clad gunboats to be built. Ever since we have been menaced with war by foreign Powers, whose iron-clad ships we have no armaments sufficient to resist. The boats ordered by the House might have been almost finished, and would have enabled us to bid defiance to invading fleets. Senator HALE has delayed the bill by his quarrel with WELLES about MORGAN'S seventy thousand dollars, and the Maine Senators delay it because they want wooden ships built of Maine lumber. But all these Senators denounce the Administration and army for not fighting.

GEN. LANE AND GEN. HUNTER.

This evening, Mr. WEED, from Leavenworth, arrived here with letters from Gen. LANE for the President and several Senators and Congressmen. It appears that Gen. LANE understood that, although he was to be ostensibly under Gen. HUNTER'S command, he was in reality to act independently. He arrived at Leavenworth on Sunday, and had an interview with Gen. HUNTER on Monday, in which he stated that he had come for the purpose of acting in concert with Gen. HUNTER and under his command. The latter received him cordially, and was apparently satisfied with the arrangement. On the next day Gen. LANE was much surprised to see in the papers the General Orders, No. 11. Gen. HUNTER expressed dissatisfaction at some orders given by Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, from Washington, to various bodies of soldiers, to report themselves at Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of accompanying the Lane Expedition. Gen. HUNTER thought they ought to have been ordered to report to him.

Mr. WEED will wait on the President to-morrow, and will be accompanied by several of Gen. LANE'S senatorial friends. It is understood that a demand will be made that LANE have a separate and independent command, or that he be made second to Gen. HUNTER. It is said to have been agreed to by the President, that when Gen. LANE arrived at LEAVENWORTH, Gen. HUNTER was to have twenty days leave of absence, but that no such leave has yet been granted.

Mr. WEED says that the army in Kansas is not so badly off for transportation as the order of Gen. HUNTER would seem to imply, most of the regiments having a sufficiency, and some a superabundance.

Gen. LANE'S infant son died at Quincy, on Thursday night, of scarlet fever. Mrs. LANE was on her way to join her husband in Kansas, but was unable to proceed, on account of the sickness of the child.

THE SUPPLY OF ARMS.

The House some time ago called upon the Secretary of War to inform them why certain troops in this vicinity were not provided with arms. A response has been transmitted, saying that a portion of the Eighty-ninth New-York were for a time without them, for the reason that there were none in the arsenal they were willing to receive, but that since then a supply of Austrian rifles had been received, and the regiment had been armed with them.

THE PROPOSED SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS.

The remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York against the passage of an act creating the office of Solicitor of Customs at the port of New-York was presented to the House to-day, by Representative F. A. CONKLING.

SENATOR BRIGHT'S CASE.

The case of Mr. Senator BRIGHT will probably be disposed of to-morrow. It is still attractive, the galleries to-day being crowded.

THE ERICSSON BATTERY.

Information has reached here that the Ericsson floating battery, authorized by act of Congress in August last, and to be commanded by Lieut. WORDEN, will in the course of next week be sufficiently completed to test its efficiency.

CONFIRMED.

Lieut.-Col. HENRY M. NAGLEE was to-day confirmed by the Senate as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Gen. NAGLEE is a native of Philadelphia, and a graduate of West Point. He saw service in the war with the Indians in Oregon, and was brought into public notice by his determined and successful resistance to the attempt of speculators to clothe his men in unfit raiment. After a campaign in which he showed much bravery, he retired to private life, and entered into the California gold fever. He won wealth and distinction as a citizen of San Francisco. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he tendered his services to the Government, and returned East with Gen. HALLECK. His military abilities being recognized by Gen. MCCLELLAN from long personal intimacy, he was at once tendered a command in the army of the Potomac.

STOPPING LIQUORS.

Capt. R. W. EVANS has been stationed at Long Bridge to see that no spirituous liquors are either carried over that structure or down the river for the troops. The steamer *Telegraph*, destined for Budd's Ferry, having twenty barrels of whisky aboard, was to-day prevented from making her trip. Liquor in such cases is confiscated. Officers, however, are at liberty to claim any which may be intended for them, and must appear at the Provost Marshal's office for that purpose.

The military authorities are earnestly at work preventing the demoralization of soldiers by means of intoxicating drinks.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

No answer has as yet been given to the rebel flag of truce, nor has the contents of the dispatches transpired.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition of manufacturers of steam machinery in Boston, against the bill reducing the grade of engineers on ships.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, asking the passage of a law to punish frauds on the Treasury.

Mr. HOWARD presented a resolution from the Michigan Legislature, in favor of a direct tax according to the property owned. Referred. Mr. HOWARD also presented a resolution from the same Legislature against the sale of intoxicating liquors to the officers of the army.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Liberia and Hayti.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) asked to take up the resolution offered yesterday, relative to the command of the Department of Kansas, &c., and calling on the Secretary of War for the orders and directions in regard to supplies for that command; and whether it is to be commanded by Gen. LANE; and whether the orders have been changed since Gen. LANE left; and whether the order of Gen. HUNTER is according to the orders of the War Department.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) hoped this would lie over. There were reasons why it should not pass.

Mr. POMEROY said the resolution was offered in accordance with a suggestion from the Secretary of War.

Mr. CARLILE wanted to know what action Congress proposed to take. Did Congress propose to take direction of the war? If this was in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of War he (CARLILE) should not oppose it.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill providing for iron-clad steamers.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. HALE proposed to withdraw both the amendments of the Committee, and asked the Senate to make the subject the Special Order for Friday, when they would hear him (HALE) on the report of the Naval Committee in regard to the Secretary of the Navy. He hoped the Senate would pass the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that the bill proposed to build twenty iron-clad steamers. This style of naval architecture was as yet entirely an experiment. France and England are trying it as an experiment. The British Board of Admiralty had reported upon it as an experiment. It was still a doubtful experiment. There were no rolling mills in the country that could do the work, and probably the work could not be done in twelve months.

Mr. HALE said that he was informed the boats could be built in five months. They were strongly recommended by the Executive Department and Secretary of War.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) was surprised at the information of the Senator from Maine (MORRILL.) The only instance where iron clad boats were under fire was in the Crimea, where French vessels went within 800 yards of a fort and were exposed to a heavy fire, but received little damage and destroyed the fortress. He believed the introduction of steam would alter the whole system of coast defence. Eight thousand shot had been fired by the rebels at vessels coming up the river here, and only one vessel had been materially injured.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) had some doubts about ordering steam iron-clad ships. He was willing to vote the money and let the President take the responsibility. He moved to amend so as to authorize the President to build twenty iron-clad gunboats, or such other boats as the public interest may demand, and to let the men whose business it is to attend to such matters, decide what kind of boats to build, they taking the responsibility.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) asked if they were to be sea-going vessels?

Mr. GRIMES said they were not to be cruisers.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the report of the Naval Committee on the Secretary of the Navy, was taken up and made the special order for Friday.

Mr. MORRILL said he had seen the plans of the boats. They were all to be on the same plan. They were gunboats of a thousand tons, and were like scows in construction. They were never intended to go out of sight of land. He claimed that they had not been recommended.

Mr. GRIMES said that the bill providing for them had been drawn in the Department of the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Navy had been to him, (GRIMES,) at least a dozen times, to urge the passage of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought if the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania should be adopted, the President might build a thousand boats if he pleased. There would be no limit. The Assistant Secretary of War said we could not build more than ten of these boats in a year, and it was doubtful if we could do that.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to recommit the bill to the Naval Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, as a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific. Referred.

The case of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, was then taken up.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was satisfied that the Senate could expel a member without his committing any overt act or offence, and in this connection he referred to the case of Mr. BLOUNT, of Tennessee. He (BROWNING) thought the only question was: Whether the writing of the letter was inconsistent with the duties of a Senator, and for which the Senate ought to adopt a resolution of expulsion. He had listened in vain throughout the whole debate for any declaration by the Senator from Indiana as to his opinions now—whether he desires the success of the Government or the triumph of treason? The only thing that he (BRIGHT) had said was that "he was opposed to coercion." He (BROWNING) thought that if anybody was opposed to coercion it was, in fact, because he desired the success of the rebels. He considered the letter as moral treason, for which the Senator ought be expelled. He felt constrained by the high duty he owed to his country to vote for the expulsion of the Senator.

Mr. DIXON, of Conn., (Rep.) referred to the Constitutional provision against States forming a separate Confederation, etc., and contended that JEFFERSON DAVIS was the leader of those in the treasonable States. He (DIXON) did not agree that the Senator from Indiana was guilty of the overt act of treason or nothing. If the gentleman was judged by his desires rather than by his acts, then he seemed to be in favor of the rebellion. Shall the Senate retain in his seat a Senator of doubtful loyalty, merely because it was painful to expel him. He thought that the people had a right that the Senate should be purged of all disloyalty.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said the debate had taken a wide range already. He wished merely to state a few considerations, which, in his judgment, demanded the vote he expected to give. He should not consider the former course of the Senator on the vote to be given, or the opinion he may have expressed. It was conceded on all hands that if the letter were written to-day, it would be unqualified treason. The question then is, What was the character of the letter when written on the 1st of March? On the 1st of March, war actually did exist; conspirators actually levied war. It had been said that the Senator, when he wrote the letter, did not believe there would be any war. The only reason he (DOOLITTLE) could see was, what was to him the monstrous supposition that the Government would suffer itself to be destroyed without striking a single blow. He could not but consider the letter calculated to give aid and comfort to the rebels, and he should be compelled to vote for his expulsion.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) said but for the allusion to the Senator from Indiana, he should have said nothing. He appreciated the delicacy of his position, but he had such a hatred for the rebellion, being a refugee from his State, with his estate confiscated, a price set on his head, and the blood of his neighbors and friends not yet dry on his native hills. He confessed to such an abhorrence to the accursed rebellion that he hardly dare trust his own judgment. Yet he should meet the question without any party prejudice. He thought it was not fair to the Senator from Indiana to travel so far out of the record as some had done.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) said he had referred to the course of the Senator. He said, according to the record the Senator from Indiana had only attended three meetings of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILLEY said that was only another instance of traveling out of the record.

Mr. BRIGHT said he did not know that such a record was kept, but if there was such a record it was not correct.

Mr. DAVIS said the Clerk of the Committee kept a record of persons present, and he was sure of the fact.

Mr. PIERCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) said he had been a member of that Committee for fifteen years, and he never knew of any such record.

Mr. WILLEY said the discussion only showed that they must not travel out of the record. In regard to the letter, the Senator from Indiana might have believed there would be no war on the first of March; but he called the particular attention of the Senator to the explanation he proposed to make to the principle declared in the letter written in September. There could be no doubt, then, as to the state of the country. The Senator declared that he was always opposed to secession, yet he declared in that letter, and he redeclares in the Senate here that he is opposed to all coercion. He should reserve his decision till he heard from the Senator on that point.

Mr. BRIGHT said if the Senator would permit him, he would read two resolutions passed by a large political meeting in Indiana in January last, which embodied his sentiments:

*Resolved*, That in this national emergency, the Democracy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in a spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing the rights of the Southern States; to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. As soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease. We will sustain, with all our energies, the war for the Constitution and the integrity of the Union; but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States."

He said, as far as that goes, it was his platform. If he was turned out of that body, he proposed, on these resolutions, to go again before the people who had so long and so often honored him.

Mr. WILLEY said he must ask the Senator still further to define what he did mean by the statement that he was entirely opposed to coercion, when the country was in danger, and the rebels trying to overthrow the Government.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.): Mr. President, this debate is about to close; but before the vote is taken I wish briefly to review it, and to show again that there is but one conclusion which can truly satisfy the Senate or the country. If your just judgment in this case were not of incalculable importance both for the Senate and the country—helping to elevate the one and to inspire the other—I should not venture again to claim your attention. Such a precedent, so fruitful in great influences, should be completely commended and vindicated, that it may remain forever unquestioned as one of the pillars of that constitutional security which is the object of government itself. Out of all who have spoken, we naturally yield precedence on this occasion to the Senator from Indiania (Mr. BRIGHT.) His speech was not long, but it afforded ample ground for regret, if not for condemnation. It showed offensively the same spirit which is found in the ofiginal letter; nor did it suggest anything in apology, except that the bearer of the letter was his life-long friend and that when he wrote the letter he did not dream of war; in other words, an act of unquestionable disloyalty was put under the double cloak of a life-long friendship, and of professed ignorance of the real condition of things. Because the bearer of the letter was his life-long friend, and because the Senator did not see war ahead, therefore he was justified in sending forth this life-long friend on an errand of disloyalty, if not of treason itself, and of making him the instrument of aid and comfort to an organized rebellion. Of course such an argument shows weakness and not strength, and the very weakness out of which it sprung naturally became impassioned and unjust. If any personal feeling could disturb that perfect equanimity which with me, on this occasion, is at once a sentiment and a duty, I might complain of that vindictive tone which broke forth, not only in personal imputations, but also in the menace that what I had said on the case of the Senator I dared not say again here or elsewhere; but I make no complaint. It is sufficient for me that I spoke in the conscious discharge of my duty, and that I know of nothing in the vindictive tone or in the menace of the Senator which can interfere with such duty as I understand it. Therefore, I put aside what he has said, whether of personal imputation or of personal menace, or of argument, for they all leave him worse than if he had continued silent. I put aside also the elaborate argument, lasting throughout a whole day, of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. DAVIS,) practically exalting Slavery above the Constitution, and insisting that, while life is sacrificed and property is taken—while great rights are trodden down, and all human energies are enlisted in defence of our country, Slavery alone is too sacred to be touched. Sir, I put aside this argument, because it is utterly out of place and irrelevant in the present discussion; and I trust it will not be my habit in debate to ramble from that straight line which is the shortest way to the desired point. There is a time to sow and a time to reap, and there will be a time to discuss the Constitutional power of Congress to put an end to this rebellion, even if in so doing it is constrained to put an end to Slavery itself. I put aside, also, the suggestion of the Senator from New-York, (Mr. HARRIS,) to the effect that the Senator from Indiana is now on trial; that our proceedings are judicial, and that the evidence before us is insufficient to satisfy the requirements of such a case. Surely this presumption proceeds on a mistake. The Senator from Indiana is not on trial, in the ordinary understanding of that term: nor are our proceedings judicial, nor is the evidence insufficient for the case in hand. Under the Constitution, each House, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member; but this large discretionary power is given simply for the protection of the body in the exercise of an honest and honorable self-defence. The Senate itself is on trial just as much as the Senator; and permit me to say that the Senate will condemn itself if it allow any person to continue among its members who has forfeited that special confidence in his loyalty which is essential to his usefulness as a Senator. It is vain to say that the evidence is insufficient. Technically and judicially this may be the case; but according to all legislative precedents and all the rules of common life it is obviously sufficient, for it is beyond all practical doubt. My friend from New-York did not hesitate at this session to vote for the expulsion of BARCENRIDGE, of POLK and of JOHNSON, without one scrap of evidence that he would recognize as a judge on the bench. How can he now require evidence which he did not require then?

But the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. COWAN) exclaims—and the Senator from New-York follows him in saying—that the offence of the Senator is "treason or nothing." For myself, I have no hesitation in expressing the conviction that it is treason. It be not treason in a Senator to send arms to an open traitor, whom he at the same time acknowledges in his traitorous character, then it were better to blot out the crime of treason from our statute-book, and to erase its definitions from the Constitution. Sir, it is treason. But even if it be not treason, according to all the technical requirements of that crime, it is obviously and unquestionably an act of disloyalty so discreditable, so unworthy, and so dangerous as to render the duty of the Senate imperative. Is it nothing that the Senator should write friendly letters, make open acknowledgments, and offer warlike aid to a public traitor? Is it nothing that, sitting in this chamber, the Senator should send to the chief of the rebellion words of sympathy and arms of power? Is it nothing that the Senator should address the traitor in terms of courtesy and official respect. Is it nothing that the Senator should call the traitor "his Excellency," and should hail him "President of the Confederate States? And is it nothing that the Senator should offer to the traitor thus addressed, what of all things he most coveted, destructive arms, to be turned against the Constitution which the Senator has sworn to support?

Is this nothing?
Why, then, the world and all that's in't is nothing;
The covering sky is nothing. * * *
Nor nothing have these nothings,
If this be nothing.

Sir, the case is too plain for argument. You cannot argue that two and two make four; that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points; or that the sun shines in the sky. All these are palpable at once to reason and to sense. But, if I did not see before me honored Senators, valued friends, who think otherwise, I should say that a Senator, acknowledging in friendly correspondence the chief of a rebellion which was set on foot in defiance of the United States, and sending to this chief arms, the only use of which can be in upholding the rebellion, has justly forfeited that confidence in his loyalty which is as much needed as his commission to entitle him to continue in this chamber. The case is very plain, and we have taken too much time to consider it. We have been dilatory when we ought to have been prompt, and we have hearkened to technical defences when we ought to have surrendered to that indignation which disloyalty is calculated to arouse. The Senator from New-Hampshire (Mr. CLARK) has reminded us—as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS reminded the generation of his time—of that beautiful work of art in the other wing of the Capitol, where the muse of history, with faithful pen, registers the transactions of each day, and he trusted that, over against the record of past disloyalty, another page might beam with the just judgment which followed. But there is another work of art, famous as art itself, and proceeding from its greatest master, which may admonish us precisely what to do. The ancient satrap Heliodorus, acting in the name of a distant sovereign, had entered that sumptuous temple dedicated to the true God, where stood the golden candlesticks, and where hung the vail which was yet unrent, and profanely sought to reach the very altar itself, when suddenly, at the intercession of the high priest, an angelic horseman, armed with thongs, is seen to dash the intruder upon the marble pavement, and to sweep him from the sacred presence. But now that disloyalty, in the acknowledged name of a distant traitor, intrudes into this sanctuary of the Constitution, and insists upon sitting at our altar, surely there should oe an indignant chastisement as swift as the angelic horseman that moves immortal in the colors of RAFFAELLE. In vain do you seek to interpose considerations of lenity or forbearance. The case does not allow them. I know well the beauty and the greatness of charity. For the Senator I have charity; but there is a better charity due to the Senate, whose solemn trusts are in jeopardy; and even if you do not accept completely the saying of antiquity which makes duty to country the great charity which embraces all other charities, you will not deny that it is, at least, a commanding obligation, by the side of which all that we owe the Senator is small. And, sir, do not forget—let the precious example be present in your souls—that He who has taught us the beauty and the greatness of charity was the first who seized the thongs to scourge the money changers from the temple of the Lord.

I put aside also the argument of the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. COWAN,) so carefully and elaborately stated, to the effect that on the 1st of March, when the disloyal letter was written, there was no war actually existing between the rebel States and the United States. Even if this assumption were correct—even if the United States were still hesitating what course to adopt, nothing is clearer than this: the rebel States were in rebellion, organized, armed and offensive, with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the National Government within their borders; and such rebellion was beyond all question a levying of war under the Constitution of the United States, so that all adherence to it, giving aid and comfort, was treason itself. But even if you are not disposed to admit that there was an actual levying of war on the part of the rebels—though of this there can be no doubt—there was surely a preparation and a purpose to do so; and any contribution to such preparation and purpose was disloyalty, if not treason. Clearly, JEFFERSON DAVIS, at that time, was a traitor. What, then, can be thought of a Senator who offered arms to the traitor?

I put aside, also, the suggestion of the Senator from New-Jersey, (Mr. TEN EYCK,) founded on the language of the President in his inaugural address of the 4th March. It is true that the President spoke of the rebels in generous, fraternal words—such words as became the Chief Magistrate of a great people, who had not yet renounced the idea of conquering by kindness, and who had not forgotten that Leviathan was tamed by a cord. But whatever may have been the language of the President, it is none the less clear that the rebellion at this very moment was completely organized, by a succession of overt acts, which fixed the treasonable position of its authors, and especially of its chief, to whom the letter offering arms was addressed.

I put aside also the argument of the Senator from California (Mr. LATHAM,) especially that part of it founded on the tolerance shown by the Senate to treason when uttered here by the retiring rebels. Nobody questions that treason was uttered on this floor, or that treasonable counsels went forth from this Chamber. But the Senate was then controlled by the associates of the Senator of Indiana, and it was not in our power to check or chastise the traitors. It is within the recollection of many that those utterances were heard on this side of the Chamber, not only with an indignant patriotism, but with a bitter, rankling regret, that the Senate was then so entirely in the hands of the traitors that we were obliged to hear in silence. Surely such utterances black with treason, constituting the very voice of the rebellion, cannot be an apology for the disloyal letter of the Senator from Indiana; nor can our silence, when we were powerless to act, be an argument for silence now that power and responsibility are ours.

Let me add, also, that others may use the argument in this case, that the Senator has declared himself against coercion of the rebel States, or that he has refused to vote the necessary means for the suppression of the rebellion; but I use no such argument. Much as I should lament such a course, and justly obnoxious as I should regard it, yet I cannot consider it as an argument for the expulsion of the Senator. Freedom of debate is one of the triumphs of modern civilization: and it shall never be impaired by any vote or any word of mine. To this freedom I have held fast when almost alone in this body; and what I have steadily vindicated for myself against all odds, I shall never deny to another. Therefore, if I am the judge, there is no Senator who will not always be perfectly free to speak and vote as he shall think best on every question which shall legitimately arise; but beyond this immunity he must not go. He shall not talk treason; he shall not parley with rebellion; he shall not address to it words of sympathy and good will; especially, he shall not recognize its chief in his pretended character of President, nor shall he send to him improved firearms to be employed in the work of treason.

Putting aside all these considerations, the case against the Senator from Indiana is clear. All apologies, all excuses utterly fail. It is vain to say that the bearer of the letter was his life-long friend, as it is vain to say, also, that the Senator did not dream that there would be war. The first apology is as feeble as the second is audacious. If the Senator did not dream that there would be war, then why send arms to the chief of the rebellion? To JEFFERSON DAVIS as a private citizen—to JEFFERSON DAVIS as a patriot Senator, there was no occasion or motive for sending arms. It was only to JEFFERSON DAVIS as chief of the rebellion that arms could be sent; and to him, in that character, they were sent. But even if the rebellion were not at that time manifest in overt acts—as it clearly was—still the sending of arms was a positive provocation and contribution to its outbreak, especially when the arms were sent by a Senator. And now, at the risk of repetition, I say again, it is not necessary that the war should have been commenced on the part of the United States. It is enough that on the part of JEFFERSON DAVIS, at the date of the letter, there was an actual levying of war, or at least a purpose to levy war; and in either of these two cases—the last as well as the first—the guilt of the Senator, offering arms, was complete—call it treason, or call it simply disloyalty, if you will. It is vain that you seek to surround him on this occasion with the technical defences of a judicial tribunal. This will not do. They are out of place. God grant that, in the administration of justice, a citizen arraigned for his life may always be presumed innocent till he is proved guilty. But while zealously asserting this presumption in a criminal trial, I utterly deny it in the present case. The two proceedings are radically unlike. In the one we think most of the individual; in the other we think most of the State. The flag-officer of a fleet, or the commander of a garrison, when suspected only of correspondence with the enemy, is without delay deprived of his command; nor can any technical presumptions of innocence be invoked in his defence. For the sake of the fleet, for the sake of the garrison, which must not be betrayed, it is your duty to see that he is deprived of his command; nor can a suspected Senator, with all his confidential trust—legislative, diplomatic and executive—expect any tolerance that would be denied to a suspected flag-officer, or to a suspected commander of a garrison. If not strong, pure, and upright in himself, he must not expect to find strength, purity, and uprightness in any presumptions of innocence, or in any technical rule of law. For the sake of the Senate, he must be deprived of his place. Afterward, should he be arraigned at law, he will be allowed to employ all the devices and weapons familiar to judicial proceedings. But there is another illusion into which the Senator has fallen; and it seems to me that the Senator from New-York, and perhaps other Senators, have followed him. It is the assumption that, in depriving the Senator of his seat, we take something from him that is really his. This is a mistake. A Senator is simply a trustee. The Senator is trustee for Indiana. But his fidelity as trustee is now drawn in question; and since no person is allowed to continue as trustee whose character is not above suspicion—inspired, according to the language of the law, by *uberrima fides*—the case of the Senator should obviously be remanded to the State for which he still assumes to act. Should he be wronged by expulsion, then will that State promptly return him to his present trust, and our judgment will be generously reversed. The Senator has no right for himself here; he does not represent himself; but he represents his State, of which he is the elected, most confidential trustee; and when his fidelity is openly impeached, there is no personal right which can become his shield. Tell me not of the seat of the Senator. Let the Senator be cautious in his language. By courtesy the seat may be his; but in reality the seat belongs to Indiana; and this honored State—unsurpassed in contributions to the patriotic armies of the Republic—may justly protest against any longer misrepresentation on this floor by a disloyal Senator.

Mr. DAVIS contended that he had never said that Slavery was superior to the Constitution. He was always attacked by grandiloquent, sophomoric speeches. The Senator shakes his imperial locks like Jove, but he was not the Jove of the Senate, or of the country. There were other minds as large as his, who were willing to give rights to all the people of the States. The gentleman from Massachusetts in the course of his sacred readings might remember one Goliah, who thought himself invincible, as the Senator does. The Senator might, perhaps, meet the same fate.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) went into Executive session. Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.)—I look upon this proposal of one hundred and fifty millions of paper currency, and making it a legal tender, as the precursor of a prolific brood of promises, no one of which, I fear, is to be redeemed in the constitutional standard of the country. I have strong convictions of the impolicy of the measure, and I should fail in my duty if I did not attempt to find a stronger prop for our country than this bill—a measure not blessed by one sound principle, and damned by all. I do not say the country would be ruined by the adoption of the bill, though it is a blunder; but it is a time when it may be truly said a blunder is worse than a crime. We are urged to pass it as a war measure—a measure of necessity, based upon the probable prolongation of the war. I have no expectation that the war will last till July, 1863. The ice which now chokes up the Mississippi is not more sure to melt and disappear with the Spring than the rebellious armies upon its banks, when our Western army shall break from its moorings, and, rushing with the current to the Gulf, baptize as it goes, in blood, the people to a fresher allegiance. That hour is approaching, and I have no fear of the result.

Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time.

We can close this war by the 30th of July next, as well as in 30 years. Let us second McCLELLAN for a short and sharp conflict, and we shall economize blood and treasure. This paper war measure is not waged against the enemy, but it may well make him grin with delight. I would as soon provide Chinese wooden guns for the army as paper money alone for the Treasury. We want money, but the first step we propose will destroy whatever confidence remains with those who have money to lend. With this paper issue it cannot be expected that we shall find either patriotism or selfishness hereafter prompting anybody to volunteer to take a single bond more of the United States. At this time, in consequence of the diminution of all business except that nourished by the war, the bank circulation is over $20,000,000 less, or about $136,000,000. I admit that we can drive some considerable share of this home upon the banks, and substitute that of the notes of the United States in its place. But how meagre the result, could we even displace the whole, compared with the magnificent proportions of our wants. These banks, however, already hold, in round numbers, nearly $100,000,000 of United States securities. If, in addition to this, we compel them to redeem their bills now circulating as currency, we compel them to collect their notes receivable, or part with their dead, and, I might add, crucified loans to the Government. Their customers are, to a large extent, composed of their own stockholders. Of course it is easy to see what part of their assets will be melted down and realized first. The Government stocks would be thrown upon the market, and the downward tendency of public credit could not be arrested. The competition in the market between the Government, avowing its poverty and imbecility, and those who have divided their last crust to support the Government, would be sharpened by mutual disappointment, and a distrust would be created that no subsequent measures could wholly remove. It is pretended that, as the United States are holden for the redemption of these notes, they must be good, especially if made a legal tender. Never was a greater fallacy. They must be funded until the means can be accumulated for their redemption. Out of the whole amount for what they would be issued, twenty millions is about all that would be absorbed by the country, or kept afloat in the present condition of monetary affairs without Congressional omnipotence in making them a legal tender. I object to the bill on the ground of its utter impoteney. From the moment that you issue these paper dollars you vastly increase the cost of carrying on the war. The value of property would be rendered uncertain, and the poor man, who now enjoys butcher's meat and tea and coffee, would find these luxuries beyond his means, and the rich would get possession of the little the poor were before suffered to retain. The constitutionality of the bill I will not discuss; but it must be conceded that the power of passing this measure is nowhere contained in the Constitution, and has never yet been exercised. I should regret, indeed, to see it exercised now. In this great crisis of the country, if we expect to retain the semblance of freedom; if we expect to retain any of the features of a Republican form of Government; if we hope ever to see the epaulettes stripped from the great hosts of military officers now ready to go forth to battle, and their swords laid aside, we must bold every department of the Government, and every officer, to a strict adherence to the Constitution and the laws. One of the results of making the paper a legal tender will be that no more specie will be seen, except through the offers of reward to draw it from its hiding-place, until we have emerged from our difficulties. The three hundred millions of specie said to be in the country will be hoarded, and remain useless and idle for the rest of the war. If we would escape a record like that which obtained for the debased currency of England in times past, if we would not have the brand of infamy put upon the American coinage, let us reject any scheme for making paper a legal tender. Austria had undertaken this process of making forced loans by making Government paper a legal tender, and it proved a miserable failure. The Mexican mode of violent seizure is far more efficient, and about equally sound in morals. It is not contemplated but that at some future time the banks and Government shall resume specie payments, the banks depending entirely upon whether the Government does so or not, and I invite them to calculate the cost of the descent from that basis, the cost of the return, the expiatory pains to be suffered, and then determine whether we shall carry on this war on a specie basis, or a ceaseless flood of paper. By making the paper a legal tender we shall sever connection with any other fountains of supply. We cannot retrace our steps. No sane man would take stock liable, by the practices of the Government, to be reduced the very next day ten per cent., or any other amount. Having tested this facile mode of paying debts, I fear the stern and honest mode of taxation would be repugnant to many constituencies, and the doors of the temple of paper money would not soon again be closed. We cannot pass a law compelling the acceptance of paper in lieu of coin in contracts made one, two or five years ago. In our early days it was customary to draw notes in due form, with the addition of "bulls and stags excepted." Hereafter all contracts will need to be made payable in coin, or with the addition of "U. S. bills and rags excepted." If the provision making the notes a legal tender should unfortunately pass, it certainly ought to provide that it shall only apply to contracts hereafter to be made. If this bill passes, the prices of living and the cost of materials would so advance that labor could no longer be profitably employed, and we would have to go to foreign markets with our specie, and thus we might bid farewell to all pretection. While we are at war, the people should find employment at home at living wages. While we are at war every dollar of money in the country should gladden the eyes of our own people, and run on no foreign mission. If we tax the people, we should not deprive them of employment. In fact, with a wise policy there is no lack of means to carry on the war, offensive or defensive; and these have only to be organized to give our credit a foundation as solid as the footstool of Jehovah. The first six months of a war is the most exacting. The expensive outfits and costly transportation will not have to be repeated. There may, too, be more foraging upon the enemy as the army advances, and less chance for the vampires at home, who have bled the Treasury when they ought to have been made to bleed themselves. In the bill reported by the minority of the Committee as a substitute, we propose no new issue of Treasury notes, but

# FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

## THE NEWS BY THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

## Interesting from Central and South America.

## An Attempt to Assassinate Gen. Castilla, of Peru.

## A DISTURBANCE IN ASPINWALL.

The steamship *Northern Light*, whose arrival below we announced yesterday, came up to the City early yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Order | $29,169 | H. Cohn & Co | $24,000 |
| B. Patrick | 46,000 | P. Naylor | 8,000 |
| J. B. Newton | 9,500 | Ballin & Sanders | 6,500 |
| M. C. Hawley | 5,600 | Frank Baker | 22,000 |
| Eppinger & Co | 11,000 | James T. Hayward | 3,000 |
| W. Heller & Co | 11,300 | Am. Ex. Bank | 20,000 |
| J. Heller & Bro | 6,700 | C. H. Grant & Co | 10,240 |
| Scholle & Bro | 20,000 | Janson, Bird & Co | 1,000 |
| M. Ledner | 3,036 | Z. Einstien & Bro | 10,300 |
| J. G. Parker & Son | 14,000 | W. Rubi | 5,500 |
| J. Strauss, Bro. & Co. | 35,433 | A. S. Rosenbaum | 20,200 |
| M. Seligman & Co | 28,000 | Eug. Kelly | 94,800 |
| Jennings & Brewster | 23,000 | Wells, Fargo & Co | 356,000 |
| Jas. Patrick | 30,000 | | |

FROM ASPINWALL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Herques & Massera | $100 | Herques & Masseras | $541 |
| Order | 1,110 | Schepeler & Co | 90 |
| H. Meyer & Co | 15,000 | W. H. Hussey | 1,200 |
| Colgate & Hoffman | 2,530 | Strout Bros | 600 |
| Handy & Hoadley | 1,000 | Mary Duvall | 314 |
| Cartwright & Harrison | 640 | | |
| Total | | | $96,404 |

By the *Northern Light* we have received our correspondence giving details of news from Central and South America.

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express for the prompt delivery of our packages.

## UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

### Disturbance at Aspinwall—Col. Vicco Leaves for St. Thomas—Naval Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

Our mail from Bogota not being due till the 4th proximo, we have nothing further in regard to the troubles of the interior; neither have we had anything from that disturbed district, the State of Cauca, since my last.

Panama and Aspinwall have been pretty quiet the past ten days, until last night, when a slight disturbance took place in the latter place. Col. VICCO, who commanded the old Government force that was besieged and driven out of Santa Marta by the Liberals, a year or so ago, came to this Isthmus with about 500 of his men, part of whom went to Cauca to continue the fight against MOSQUERA, and the rest, after the success of MOSQUERA in getting possession of the Government, were expelled from Panama, and went to Maracaibo. Col. VICCO promised the Governor of Panama that he would leave, but continued to remain, under some plea or another, until a conspiracy was discovered to overthrow the Panama State authorities, in which he was suspected to have been concerned, when he was again peremptorily ordered away. But still he did not leave. A few days since he went to Aspinwall, for what purpose no one knew; but rumors soon spread, whether true or false I know not, that he was concocting some other scheme of opposition to the Government.

So the Governor sent to Aspinwall a picket of twenty-five police, with orders to bring VICCO back to Panama, unless he should see fit to leave the place for a foreign port. Accordingly VICCO went to St. Thomas night before last on the British steamer *Tamar*, leaving his very interesting family at Panama. The police were to have returned to Panama this morning, but since they have been at Aspinwall they and their chief have been a good deal harassed by the local police there, the latter being still under officers of the old *régime*. At midnight last night the Chief of the Aspinwall Police taunted the Panameños with being cowards, etc., which led to retorts, and then to a pistol shot at one of the Panameños. Upon this the latter seized their arms, took possession of the Aspinwall Police-office and jail, and then the two parties commenced firing in the streets at each other. The Panameños had the best of it, killing one or two of the Aspinwall chaps, and wounding others. They then seized Señors BETANCOURT, Attorney of the Department; CALVO, who commanded a little Government steamer, and ten or a dozen others, and threw them into prison. Señor ALCAZAR, the Alcalde, took refuge in the house of the French Consul, as is supposed, as he could not be found when wanted for prison. The Police seized fifty muskets in ALCAZAR'S shop. The telegraph this morning reports everything quiet, and it is presumed there will be no trouble. About fifty musket shots were fired during the row.

The British mail steamer *Tamar* sailed from Aspinwall, on the evening of the 23d, for St. Thomas and Southampton, with a very valuable cargo. She had 4,000 zeroons indigo, cochineal, balsam, quiva bark, coffee, &c., and say $400,000 in specie, making the total valuation of two millions of dollars. She took the largest portion of the *Guatemala's* cargo, given under the head of "Central America," and also the *Giulietta's* cargo, which consisted of 600 zeroons indigo, coffee, and other products.

A gentleman who came passenger in the *Solent* from St. Thomas, reports the total loss of Her Britannic Majesty's splendid ship *Conqueror*. 101 guns, in the Gulf of Mexico. A letter from St. Thomas says the American ship *Western Ocean*, was in St. Thomas, bound to Europe. She put in, in distress, with 6,500 barrels of flour, and 35,000 bushels of grain. She will have to be discharged. Letters also mention the arrival there of the British gunboat *Rinaldo* on the 15th instant, with Messrs. SIDELL and MASON on board, they having been unable to get into Halifax on account of the ice. They did not go on shore, but were transferred to the Royal West India mail steamer *Atrato*, for Southampton. The American schooner *Caroline Anderson*, of Baltimore, put into St. Thomas on the 15th, in distress.

Nothing is said about the *Sumter* in the letters referred to, although it is known that an American rebel passenger on the *Solent* had lately communicated with her somewhere in the Islands.

The British mail steamer *Solent* left Aspinwall for Carthagena, on the 22d. Señor JUSTO ARCHEMENA, Commissioner for the State of Panama, to ratify on the part of the State, the Convention by which we are to become one of the States of Colombia, took passage on her on his way to Bogota. Señor SIMON ARBOLEDA, who was appointed by MOSQUERA, Secretary of Legation at Washington under Minister HERRAN, left Aspinwall on his return to Bogota, a few days since, on the British steamer *Askalon*.

The United States steam-corvette *Wyoming* is on the South coast. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* at Panama. The British flag-ship *Bacchante* and the war steamer *Clio* were at Callao, but were both expected at Panama soon.

Capt. JAMES M. DOW, of the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, goes to New-York today, to bring out the Company's new steamer *Salvador* for the Central American trade. Capt. LUDWIG, late of their ship, the *Columbus*, also goes to New-York to-day.

The house of Mr. MACKIE, of Panama, brother of Dr. MACKIE, of the United States State Department, was robbed last night in Panama. Mr. MACKIE loses $800 in money and jewelry. The United States Consul resides with Mr. MACKIE.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

### Loss of the Steamship Columbus—Her Cargo—A Conspiracy in Salvador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. Dow, arrived from Central American ports on the 20th inst. She brings dates from San José de Guatemala to Jan. 12, Salvador to the 14th, Nicaragua to the 16th, and Costa Rica to the 18th.

The *Guatemala* confirms the report brought by the Sardinian schooner *Giulietta*, of the total loss of the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, together with her cargo, valued at $150,000. She struck a rock or reef near Punta Remedios, close to the harbor of Acajutla, Salvador, as Capt. LUDWIG was endeavoring to enter that port on the night of the 12th of December. Knowing that the *Giulietta* was in the port, Capt. LUDWIG mistook her for a rock at the entrance, and running, as he thought, for that vessel's anchorage, he struck. The vessel went to pieces in a few hours, the surf being generally very heavy on the point. The officers and crew were all saved, and came passengers on the *Guatemala*. There was no insurance on the vessel, but the cargo was probably mostly insured in England. The *Columbus* was a propeller of less than 500 tons, about 13 years old, and was repaired a year and a half ago, at an expense of $40,000. She was in the San Francisco and Panama passenger trade for a long time. This was the ninety-third trip Capt. LUDWIG had made to Acajutla, as first officer and master. The Railroad Company have just launched in New-York a new steamer for the Central American trade, which has assumed great importance in their hands. She is expected here in June to take her place in the line.

The cargo of the *Guatemala* is valued at over $1,600,000, valuing the indigo at the price it will bring in the United States and Europe; and to give you an idea of the wealth of this trade, I will quote the *Guatemala's* cargo from her manifests:

For Southampton—74 bales cochineal, 3,450 zeroons indigo, $13,906 in bullion. The zeroon is 150 pounds.

For Liverpool—50 zeroons indigo.

For New-York—6 zeroons cochineal, 365 bales indigo, 16 bales cotton, 47 bales deer skins, $2,200 in bullion.

For Aspinwall—177 hides, 36 zeroons lead ore, 469 zeroons indigo.

For the South Pacific—5 cases balsam, 83 zeroons indigo, 356 bags coffee, $1,000 in cash.

For San Francisco—76 bags coffee.

For Panama—263 bales indigo, 70 bags coffee, 10 barrels sugar, 9 packages deer skins, $7,700 in specie.

The political news is not very important. From Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica there is nothing worth noting.

### SALVADOR.

On the 3d inst., a conspiracy to assassinate President BARRIOS, was discovered. A young man, who the conspirators sought to engage to commit the deed, informed against them, when two of them were arrested, but several escaped. The priesthood are deadly enemies of BARRIOS, he having expelled their chief and many monks and friars from the country, on account of their unwarrantable meddling in State affairs. He is, however, popular with the people, and, what is of more importance to him, with the army.

### COSTA RICA.

The Belgian contract to build a road from the the Capital to the river Serapiqui on the Atlantic, has fallen through, as all such contracts do, hereabouts.

The coffee crop will not be over 75,000 or 80,000 quintals; the rains having destroyed much of it. It is held very high at Puntas Arenas now—from 14 to 15 cents ℔ lb. in Costa Rica money, which is 13 per cent. below American gold—but contracts have been made at 13, deliverable in March.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### Attempt to Assassinate President Castilla—Fight Between Two National Vessels in the Harbor of Callao—Interference of a British Man-of-war—Reception of the United States Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

The British mail steamer *Valparaiso*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 21st inst. Her dates from Chili are to the 2d, Bolivia to the 10th, and Lima and Callao to the 14th of January. She did not touch at Guayaquil. The *Valparaiso* brings $344,000 in specie and 671 bales of cotton, for England.

### PERU.

Another attempt was made, on the 1st day of January, to assassinate or abduct Gen. CASTILLA, President of Peru. He was solicited to go on board the steam war-vessel *Ucayali*, which was lying at Chorillos, a sea-side bathing-place—the object being to make him prisoner—but he declined. An attempt was then made to seize him at his own residence, but he had got information of the design, and escaped. These plans having failed, the *Ucayali*, of six guns and one hundred men, steamed into the harbor of Callao, under the command of a Midshipman, the Commander and Lieutenants, who had gone on shore at Chorillos previous to any of the events narrated, and *claiming* that they were purposely left there. At a little before 4 o'clock in the morning, the *Ucayali* placed herself within comfortable rifle distance of the war-steamer *Loa*, also of six guns, and they commenced peppering away at each other—firing many rifle and musket shots, and discharging their cannon. When four cannon shots had been fired from the *Ucayali*, and two or three from the *Loa*, the Commanders of the British war-ship *Clio* and the *Bayonnaise* thought the joke had gone quite far enough, and so notified the belligerents that they must quit it, which they did. The revolutionary steamer opened the fire with loud huzzas and vivas for ECHENIQUE. The shots flew wildly about the harbor, the *Clio* having received about twenty rifle balls in her sides and rigging, beside one missile weighing a pound and a half. Another war-vessel, the *Huaras*, having come to the rescue, the *Ucayali* ran to the Chinchas, followed in a few hours after by the *Huaras* and *Peruano*. The *Ucayali*, finding she had no time to get coals on board at Pisco before she would be attacked, her officers took to the boats, and getting on shore, seized horses, fled inland, and escaped. The *Ucayali* was brought into Callao next day. Two of her guns were 32-pounders and the others 24s. Her officers engaged in the attack were Midshipmen ANDUAGA and TEJERINA; marine officers PITOT, FERNANDINI and CORDOA, together with Capt. NAOLA and Lieut. CUBA, the same who headed the attempt sometime since to dissolve the Convention by virtue of the bayonet. One man was killed in this mass-bayonet on the *Loa*.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, United States Minister, presented his credentials to President CASTILLA on the 11th inst.

The *Comercio*, in remarking upon this event, says:

"The United States, during her prosperity, clothed us as with a mantle, a fact which is now made evident by the annexation to Spain of Santo Domingo, the invasion of Mexico and the threats against our own hemisphere. Now that the Union finds itself desolated by civil war, and threatened from abroad by a war which would be the greatest blow that could be struck against public liberty, the people of South America, more than ever, should manifest their sympathy for the people of the North."

Mr. ROBINSON addressed the President as follows:

"In having the honor to present myself in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, I fulfil a grateful duty in assuring your Excellency of the friendly sentiments which those States entertain for the Republic of Peru.

In renewing diplomatic relations with Peru, the Government of the United States has expressed its desire to arrange in an amicable manner, all the differences that exist between the two Republics.

I assure your Excellency that this profession of friendship, on the part of the United States, is sincere and ardent; that they desire the prosperity and progress of the Republic of Peru as well for its national necessities and the vital interests of civilization, as for its rights, which every independent nation should be careful to guard. In these, the United States will always manifest the most cordial sympathies for the Republic of Peru, and for all the brother States of the American Continent.

I now have the honor to place in the hands of your Excellency the credentials with which I have been honored by the President of the United States; and to express to your Excellency his ardent desire for the prosperity of the Republic of Peru."

President CASTILLA replied:

"SIR: It is highly satisfactory to us, in receiving you in your character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to be assured that among the other objects of your mission, you are charged by the Government at Washington to transmit to us the sentiments of friendship which that Government professes toward the Republic of Peru.

In accepting with the greatest pleasure the friendly indication that with the renewal by your Government of diplomatic relations, it desires to arrange in an amicable mode all the differences that exist between the two Republics, it is extremely satisfactory to me to be able to declare, with frankness and sincerity, that the Peruvian Government has manifested to your own, on all occasions that have presented themselves, that its course has been just and true toward all, and particularly toward the American Union.

We firmly believe that the manifestation of friendship made by the United States, through its Minister, toward Peru and its brother Republics of the American Continent, is sincere, and on my part, I can assure you that the Government of Peru is animated by like sentiments for the prosperity of North America, as well as for the prosperity of all those other Republics which, as independent States, are in friendly intercourse with us.

And, in my character as Chief of free and independent Peru, you may, Sir, count, on the bases already enunciated, upon my desire for the happy, just and prompt fulfillment of the objects of your mission."

Both addresses are translated from the Spanish, and I cannot make them read in English as well as they do in the Castilian.

Business continues very dull in Callao and Lima, as well as at the Chinchas.

A band of robbers entered the house of Señor ARAOZ in Calle de Belien, Lima, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and stripped the ladies of the family, as well as the wife and daughter of Don DOMINGO ELIAS, who were on a visit to them, of their jewelry and watches. The robbers remained in the house fifteen or twenty minutes, and only left after searching trunks, boxes, &c., for money, of which they found about $300.

### BOLIVIA.

President ACHA had triumphed over the revolutionists headed by Gens. FERNANDES and MORALES, and order was nearly restored once more. The reported death of FERNANDES is believed to be untrue. He had probably fled into Peru. The most important item is that Dr. RAFAEL BUSTILLOS had been appointed by the Government of Bolivia special Minister to Peru, to endeavor to arrange amicably the differences between the two Republics. The President and Cabinet are now at Oruro, but they were soon expected at La Paz. It was reported, but not believed, that Gen. PEREZ had started another revolt at La Paz, against ACHA.

### CHILI.

From a minute examination into the fiscal affairs of Chili, it appears that the Administration of President MONTT, which has just gone out of power, spent improvidently or absorbed for its own purposes the sum of $1,054,447 of the funds of the British loan for the building of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad.

The contract with Mr. MEIGGS for the finishing of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad from Quillota, will amount to $4,710,480 87.

The cost of the work already done and paid for is $789,513 13; the total, $5,500,000. Article fourth of Mr. MEIGGS' contract stipulates that he is to receive $500,000 additional if he completes the road in less than a certain fixed time. The other expenses of the enterprise, including the acquisition of the lands, &c., brings the whole cost of the road up to $7,645,530.

A project is presented to the Government for the construction of a breakwater in the harbor of Valparaiso, to be finished in ten years, which is favorably received by the Government.

Business is still extremely dull in Valparaiso, confidence not having been yet restored. The markets are full of goods, with but few purchasers. Exports the past fortnight have been light. Bills on London, 60 and 90 days, 47d. per dollar; on Paris, same time, 4f. 90 centimes to 5f.; on United States, 90 days, 14 per cent. premium, nominal. Freights to England and Hamburg, £3 15 to £4; to France, 110f.; to the United States, $15 per English ton. A larger number of vessels than usual had arrived during the fortnight, which will tend to lower freights a little. Flour—But few transactions, at from $2 63 to $3 per quintal. American Carolina rice is quoted at $7 50, with but little on the market. In refined sugars, 2,500 arobas from Boston sold at $2 94. Stock on hand of all kinds of sugar, 531,000 arobas. Lumber of best quality wanted—California plenty. Bar, bagged, sold at $150 the fanega. Bar copper, $17 cash.

### RIVER PLATE.

The triumph of Buenos Ayres over the States of the Argentine Confederation seems to be nearly complete. All except Entre-Rios are said to have succumbed. According to appearances, Buenos Ayres occupies the provinces of Santa Fé and Cordova, and rules through its agents, Tucuman, Jujui, Santiago del Estero and San Luis. Other accounts say that Gen. URQUIZA is confident of ultimately beating Buenos Ayres, and is making arrangements to fall upon Santa Fé and cut off Gen. MITRE'S communications with Buenos Ayres. The probabilities, however, are much in favor of the first statement. In the provinces of San Juan and Mendoza, before quitting power, the Confederates are said to have committed many excesses. The Chilian Consul had been outraged, and many murders had been committed. The dates from Mendoza were to 24th December.

### News from New-Mexico.

E. O. PERRIN, Esq., has just returned to the City, after an absence of about seven months in New-Mexico. He has visited Fort Larned, Fort Union and Fort Craig, and been in Santa Fe a long time. He was a month in Albuquerque, where KIT CARSON is in command, with a regiment of New-Mexicans, one thousand strong, well armed, fully equipped and well drilled.

The Texans were reported by the spies and scouts Jan. 1, to be approaching Albuquerque, Fort Craig and Santa Fé, simultaneously. KIT CARSON has no doubt of his ability to take care of Albuquerque, the central grand depot of all our stores. Col. CANBY, the Commandant of the whole Department of New-Mexico, was ready to march from Fort Craig to retake Fort Fillmore. He had under his command 1,000 regulars and some 2,000 New-Mexican volunteers. At Santa Fé, there were two companies of regulars, and two companies of volunteers.

The New-Mexicans, generally, are loyal, and to be relied upon. Some few Secessionists are among them, Southern men from Texas and Arkansas, but they are overwhelmed by the loyalty of the country, or by the general martial law existing, which compelled them to shut their mouths.

The entire United States force in New-Mexico is about five thousand, which can be largely increased by the militia, a portion of which are armed and ready at call.

After the trouble with Indians at Fort Wise, two companies of infantry from Colorado territory came down, and established themselves at Fort Wise for protection.

The Texans were reported to be on the Pecos River, and crossing the Jornada, the last of December, in large force. The Pecos Division was under Major SIBLEY, late of the United States Army, and the other, on the Jornada, under Col. BAYLOR, of Texas. The Indian spies stated their number to be "large."

But Col. CANBY is satisfied that he can protect the Territory, and drive them back. He has the entire confidence of the people, both Americans and Mexicans.

Mr. PERRIN reports the passage across the plains to have been very cold, especially in the Raton Pass. There were met, it is believed, some 15,000 Indians of different tribes, on the plains, the Cheyennes, the Arrapahos, Comanches, and Kiowas. Since the removal of the United States Dragoons, they frequently show signs of hostility. From the stage preceding that in which Mr. PERRIN was, they had taken flour, by force, and other provisions. They seized the mules and would not let them go, without the surrender of the provisions.

The plains were crowded with buffaloes, as far up as Pawnee Fork. The season had been mild, and the grass good, which had kept the buffalo back from the South. The herds were sometimes seen in very large numbers.

### The New-Jersey Bridge Cases.

DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

*From the Newark Advertiser, Feb. 4.*

By communications received from Washington, we are enabled to state more particularly the result of these cases, and the position in which they leave the important questions involved in them.

The decision of the Court was announced on Monday, the 27th inst. There were three cases from New-Jersey: Charles E. Milnor *vs.* The New-Jersey Railroad Company; David Bigelow *vs.* The same; and Charles E. Milnor *vs.* The Newark and Jersey City Plankroad Company. There were also two cases from New-York, relating to the proposed railroad bridge at Albany: Robert D. Silliman *vs.* The Hudson River Bridge Company; and F. W. Coleman *vs.* The same.

Our readers will remember that the points involved in the New-Jersey cases were:

1. Whether the United States Court would interfere to prevent the New-Jersey Railroad Company from constructing a bridge across the Passaic River at the foot of Market-street, Newark, by reason of any obstruction to navigation which such bridge might cause.

2. Whether the New-Jersey Railroad Company were bound by any private contract which would be impaired by the construction of said bridge.

3. Whether any one stockholder of the Passaic and Hackensack Bridge Company, which claims a monopoly of bridging those rivers, could prevent the erection of such bridge, notwithstanding a vote of the directors, assenting to its erection.

A similar case in all respects, except the question of private contract, was presented in relation to the Newark and Jersey City Plank-road and Ferry Company over the Passaic River.

The first question, namely, that relating to the obstruction of navigation, was the one of greatest public importance, and received the greatest share of attention both from the counsel who argued the cases and from the Court. Mr. Justice GRIER, when the cases came before him in 1858, held that, on such a river as the Passaic, which rises and runs its entire course in a single State, the Legislature of that State has a perfect right to erect or authorize the erection of such bridges as it sees fit; and that nothing in the Constitution gives to the United States Courts any power to interfere with the State action. On the other points presented, Judge GRIER decided in favor of the Railroad Company, and dismissed the bill. From this decision the complainants appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. On Monday last, it was announced that the Court were equally divided; and hence, Judge GRIER'S decision stood affirmed. Eight Judges heard the argument of the causes last Winter; two of whom have since ceased to act—Justice MCLEAN, who has deceased, and Justice CAMPBELL, who resigned. But it is understood that their presence would not have altered the result—as they were well known to have entertained opposite views on the main question. Justice MCLEAN adhering to his views as expressed in the Wheeling Bridge Case, and Justice CAMPBELL being opposed to the interference of the courts.

The Albany case is differently situated. In that case, Justice NELSON and his colleague in the Northern Circuit of New-York, Judge HALL, differed in opinion; the former being in favor of interference and an injunction against the construction of the bridge; the latter opposed. The case was, therefore, certified to the Supreme Court for advisement. The Supreme Court being divided, no advice can be given, and, therefore, the bill for injunction will be dismissed in that case also.

Consequently, in both cases, all legal obstacles to the construction of the bridges are removed.

## AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

### The Chase after Jeff. Thompson—The Difficulties of the Way—A General Review—Probability of a Demonstration on Fort Henry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SMITHLAND, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862.

Before writing up affairs in this section, I may as well give you the result of the chase after JEFF. THOMPSON—which, as I told you in my last it would be, was wholly fruitless. Last Saturday, word came to Gen. PAYNE, at Bird's Point, that a band of marauders, supposed to be led by THOMPSON, was ravaging the country in the vicinity of Sikeston. The same day, about noon, Major JENKINS, at the head of his squadron of cavalry, was ordered out to Charleston—the first station of importance on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and distant about thirteen miles from Bird's Point. Major HALL, at the head of another cavalry force, was dispatched close after him, while a body of infantry and Gen. PAYNE soon after embarked on the cars, and by night the whole force was encamped at Charleston.

Sunday, Major JENKINS pushed ahead to Bertrand, a small town on the railroad, some six or seven miles from Charleston, and surrounded the town. Soon after, Gen. PAYNE, leading the balance of the force, arrived and took possession. It being Sunday, and deeming that the unregenerate Secessionists of the place would be benefited by some religious instruction, Gen. PAYNE ordered divine service to be held in one of the places of public worship. Many came willingly, and such as were not disposed to listen to the word of life as expounded by a Union interpreter, were escorted to the tabernacle by a guard of honor, consisting of a Corporal and a half-dozen men.

After being duly exhorted according to the most approved orthodox style, and commanded, under the pain of the high displeasure of Heaven, to flee from the wrath to come, including both that of the Divine and National Powers, they were dismissed with an impressive benediction. Upon essaying to leave the sacred edifice, however, it was found that a guard of Yankees barred their exit with a wall of glittering steel, and then they returned to their seats to await, as patiently as they could, the hour of their deliverance. Whether they passed the hours of their captivity in digesting and applying the words of wisdom that had fallen from the lips of the occupant of the sacred desk, or whether they spent them in heaping quiet but emphatic objurgations upon the heads of the "filthy Dutch," can best be determined by those having accurate knowledge of chivalrous proclivities under similar circumstances.

The object of thus cooping the citizens of Bertrand, was that they might be prevented giving information to the enemy of National movements. Monday morning the cavalry once more pushed ahead in the direction of Sikeston, at or near which place, there was reported to be a large force of the enemy. The distance, although not greater than a half score miles, was nearly the whole distance through those formidable cypress swamps, in whose slimy recesses the thieves of THOMPSON have so often eluded National bayonets, and which by them have been supposed to be the barrier beyond which the Yankees would be totally unable to pass. All their operations in the line of petty thieving, shooting Union men, and other operations peculiar to their line, have been conducted on the west side of this line of swamps, in perfect *sang froid*, under the impression that the Union troops would be utterly unable to cross them.

The swamps between Bertrand and Sikeston are three in number, and seemingly impassable to everything. But our troops determined to cross them, and eventually did so, after encountering about as many obstacles as they would, had they attempted to bridge the Dismal Swamp. Horses went down at almost every step, or floundered ahead up to their sides in mud and water.

Three miles this side of Sikeston we came suddenly upon a couple of rebel scouts, who with the inevitable shot-gun in hand, were probably on the look-out for something to steal or a chance for a safe shot at some unarmed traveler. A half-dozen bullets from the carbines of the advance admonished them of coming danger, with no opportunity for a safe assassination, and in a twinkling thereafter they disappeared in the recesses of the swamp. At this point the forces diverged from the Sikeston road, and proceeded to a mill about three miles to the right, which has been latterly in full employ, grinding out food for Secessionists.

A large supply of packed pork and meal was taken possession of, and was speedily transferred to National pots and from there to National stomachs. The infantry following up the railroad track had a comparatively easy route, and reached Sikeston in ample season for a hearty dinner. It was very soon ascertained that the largest rebel force that had lately been in that vicinity was a squad of thieving Arkansians, who did not not number in all more than 30 men. This fact being ascertained, the Nationals, after remaining in camp until Tuesday morning, were ordered to return to Bird's Point, which they did, reaching there last evening. A few reputed Secessionists were captured, one of whom had just finished a letter to a lady, in which he congratulated her upon her approaching nuptials, and implored her every effort to raise additions to the population of the world, who might in time grow up to be instrumental in freeing the sacred soil of the South from the contaminating foot of the low-born invaders.

Such far-reaching patriotism was deemed worthy of special attention, and accordingly the writer was honored with an escort, who attended him into camp.

It will ardently be wished that the *lune de miel* of the fair bride in expectancy, will be none the less bright, her efforts none the less a success, her union none the less roseate from her having failed to receive the patriotic and suggestive document so inopportunely diverted from its intended destination, and which now most unfitly graces the vest pocket of a sneering Yankee.

Upon returning to Cairo I found the *City of Memphis* just ready to start for the Ohio River, having on board the Twelfth Iowa regiment, Col. WOOD, destined for Smithland, and I gladly accepted an invitation to visit this place. The Twelfth is a crack regiment, is armed throughout with Enfield rifles, and very glad to exchange the disease-haunted, vermin-infested barracks of St. Louis for the healthy air of Kentucky and a chance for active service. All Iowa troops have thus far, where opportunity offered, shown themselves as true fighting stock as ever pulled a rigger or opened a skull with a saber, and I am sure the Twelfth will not violate the precedents established by other regiments from the Hawkeye State. Col. WOOD served as a Lieutenant with distinction during the Mexican War. Lieut.-Col. COULTER was formerly Major-General in the Ohio Militia; Major BRODBECK was for some years instructor in the army of Sweden, and served in several campaigns against revolted provinces in 1841, 1847 and 1848, and since the inauguration of the present rebellion up to the time of the formation of the Twelfth Regiment, acted as instructor of several Iowa regiments in the northern and central portions of the State. Many of the other officers were in the Mexican War, or served under Gen. LYON during the three months' service, at the commencement of the present rebellion.

Smithland is situated upon the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, and on the east bank of the Cumberland, a few hundred yards below the point where it empties into the Ohio. The place is a small, but old one, and contains a population of from twelve to sixteen hundred people. Its importance as a military position, some time since attracted the attention of the military authorities, and about four months ago a force under Lieut.-Col. CHITTENDEN, together with some engineers, was stationed here, and the work of fortification commenced. Back of the town, on the west bank of the river, two forts have been constructed, which, situated upon two prominent eminences, support each other and command the country most effectually in every direction.

The number of guns cannot be stated; yet I may notice the fact, that they are amply sufficient, both in number and weight, to sink, in next to no time, all the rebel gunboats on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. Some of the 64-pounders are mounted on circular platforms, and thus are enabled, when necessary, to pay their iron respects to any quarter of the compass in which such compliments may be necessary. One of the 64's gazes grimly up the Cumberland, along whose surface it has an unobstructed view for some two miles, while, by a slight turn on the massive platform, a no less extended prospect is had along the broad bosom of the Ohio. The country on every side slopes gradually away from the fort, and being free from timber and ravines, it is a matter of entire impossibility for any force to approach without subjecting itself to the terrific sweep of the heavy guns. The forts are both of dirt, with broad, substantial parapets, and are surrounded by a wide, deep ditch, while heavy, double rows of palisades are so arranged as to interrupt the approach of the enemy in every direction.

Among the regiments now here are the Fiftieth and Fifty-second Illinois, the Seventh and Twelfth Iowa, and a small cavalry force. Long before this letter can inform the enemy of the strength of the force at this point, heavy additions will be made, and the whole put upon a much more powerful basis. At present, Col. SAUMEN, of the Seventh Iowa—the regiment which fought so gallantly and bled so freely at Belmont—is in command of the post; but if report be true, Gen. PRENTISS has been assigned here, and will soon assume control.

The country hereabouts is mildly Union, with a strong sprinkling of rampant Secessionists. The more decent part of the community is loyal—the loafers, thieves, vagabonds, and other scum of social life, those who have at most nothing to lose, and possibly something to gain by embracing secessionism—are invariably leagued with the rebels, and pursue, under the guise of Southern soldiers, the usual avocations of theft and murder. One thing is certain, and that is, that as our troops advance, and place a living wall between citizens and the strongholds of secession, there are no rebels left behind—all are anxious to testify their loyalty to the Government which floats the Stars and Stripes. I am satisfied that a vast majority of the inhabitants of Kentucky, and possibly many other Southern States, will gladly give truthful and substantial evidences of their loyalty to the Union, whenever they have the assurance that they will be protected from the depredations and revenge of the Secessionists. More men in the South are disloyal from fear than principle, and hence the further our troops advance, the less formidable will be the opposition they have to encounter.

The nearest points of any importance garrisoned by rebels, are Forts Donaldson and Henry—the former on the Cumberland, and the latter on the Tennessee River, and both distant from here some sixty miles. The last named is on the east side of the river, about on the line between Kentucky and Tennessee, and consists of a simple earthwork, mounting eight siege guns, and easily approached from the land side. Fort Donaldson is about the same kind of a work, and is located nearly east and within supporting distance of Fort Henry.

It is more than probable that within the next ten days or fortnight, the occupancy of Fort Henry, and possibly that of the other, will change hands. When this occurs the labor of driving rebellion from Kentucky will have been well begun, and, possibly, it may be nearly completed.

The troops arrived here to-day, and disembarked in the midst of a savage snow-storm. Many of the men are sick, and in view of the weather large additions will likely be made to the list.

I hope in my next to inform you that the Federal flag floats over the ramparts of Fort Henry.

GALWAY.

## AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following intelligence regarding affairs in New-Orleans, which it has derived from gentlemen of "great intelligence and the highest respectability:"

"A large number of troops have been sent from New-Orleans to threatened points in Virginia and on the Atlantic sea-coast, and the reserve force is exceedingly small. In the city a number of irregular companies have been formed into regiments, numbering less than four thousand. These meet occasionally for drill, and are armed with ordinary sporting rifles and shot-guns. A system of signals has been arranged to call them into service immediately; in the meantime they are engaged in their ordinary business avocations.

There is one regiment of free colored men, who are well drilled, but not armed, their arms being securely kept while they are not in their armory. Of this the company officers are colored men, and the regimental officers white men. A strong effort has been made to organize the militia, but owing to their unwillingness to come out, it has been abandoned. In fact, there are no arms to give them, the supply having been entirely exhausted.

Of the Confederate troops, there are between four and five thousand stationed at various points around the city, in camps of instruction. They are well armed and equipped, and are frequently moved from point to point around the city.

Cannon are being manufactured at the Phœnix Iron Works, but the process is slow and the quality is inferior. The testing is imperfectly done, and serious consequences will take place when they come to be used in actual service. F. W. C. COOKE is manufacturing muskets and pistols at his machine-shops, but the quantity turned out weekly is small, and the quality inferior. The prices of arms are very high, and the stocks held by dealers are entirely exhausted.

The greatest scarcity of metals of all kinds prevails, and the quality of iron used for cannon brings almost fabulous prices. They are dependent for iron on Tennessee, and the supply is not near equal to the demand. A small quantity of lead had been brought from Mexico through Texas, and old pipe is being melted to supply bullets. Copper is exceedingly scarce and high. In some shells used by the batteries at Columbus, and which were manufactured at New-Orleans, the fuses were made of lead.

The firing caused the melting of the fuses before leaving the gun, and a number were wounded while standing around. Since then orders came to make the fuses of copper. Powder brings from two to three dollars a pound, and of miserable quality at that.

The greatest secresy is observed in all the military operations of the Government, and strangers are excluded, at the point of the bayonet, from the shipyards and fortifications. The newspapers are not allowed to publish anything in reference to them.

The newspapers are short of paper, and they make their appearance on half-sheets of brown paper, and many are suspended.

The only money in use is Confederate notes and corporation and individual shinplasters. These latter are issued by everybody, and are of the roughest appearance. The most popular of these are omnibus, bar-room and barbers' tickets, as they are redeemable. The city is flooded with them, and gold and silver have entirely disappeared, and command a premium of forty per cent. The increase of the deposits of Confederate notes in the banks is from five to eight hundred thousand dollars weekly. They are made a legal tender, and are called par. There is no new business paper being made, and old paper is renewed by the banks as fast as its matures. Property, under these fictitious values, has risen in value fifty per cent., while rents have fallen from thirty to forty per cent.

Stocks of merchandise of all kinds are exhausted, and there is no trade doing in anything but sugar and molasses. Of these the crops are heavier than ever before. The price of good common sugar is from 2c. to 2½c. per pound, molasses from 15 to 20c. per gallon. Pork is $50 per barrel, and very scarce. Bacon is $30 per barrel. Lard is 30c. per pound, and butter from 75c. to $1, and of very inferior quality. Salt $45 to $10 per sack. Coffee, 75c. to $1 per pound.

Of flour there is a moderate supply, mostly from Tennessee, at $12 per barrel. Ordinary Texas beef from 15 to 20c. per pound. Corn $1 per bushel. Woolen and cotton goods, silks and linens, are bringing from two to three prices. There are several factories of coarse cotton goods, but the prices are very high. Boots and shoes and leather are very scarce, and bring three prices.

The whole country has been raked for supplies for the army, which are seized and appropriated by the strong arm of force.

The levee is entirely deserted of shipping, except a few vessels that were seized and some steamers which are in litigation. Many of the stores and warehouses are closed, and some of the business streets are almost deserted at mid-day. Notwithstanding the orders given to store the crops of cotton and sugar on the plantations, there are now in New-Orleans 11,000 bales of cotton, 15,000 hogsheads of tobacco, and immense quantities of sugar and molasses, which are constantly being increased.

Notwithstanding the most active exertions, the slaves are beginning to comprehend the cause of the war, and the part that their owners have assigned to them in their new form of government. There have been numerous slave conspiracies and insurrections in various parts of the South, and many of the conspirators have been hung. The police regulations are rigid and vigilant; but, notwithstanding them, the greatest apprehensions prevail among the reflecting and intelligent with regard to the terrors of slave risings.

A considerable number of slaves have escaped to the fleet and to Ship Island.

The operations of the Confiscation Act are attended with the greatest difficulty and dissatisfaction

compensation to the owners of slaves who shall have been divested of their property by force of the act in question. The bill provides for the appointment of an assessor in each county, who shall estimate the value of the slaves, and fix the price which shall be paid for them. The salary of the State Treasurer shall be raised when the act goes into operation from $500 to $1,000, on account of his increased responsibilities and duties in making payment to the owners for their slaves. If Congress will make the appropriation of $900,000 for this purpose, we think every man in the State will esteem the act calculated to promote the interests of our people. Many of the slaveholders would gladly exchange their slaves for money, which they could use in payment for their lands and contemplated improvements. We are informed that many of the largest slaveholders favor the measure.

## THE INVENTION OF ANÆSTHESIA.

### Facts from an Eye Witness—The Validity of the Ether Patent—Horace Wells the Original Discoverer of "Anæsthesia."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A great deal has been said and written by outside parties, as to whom the honor belongs of having first discovered and introduced *anæsthesia* in surgical operations. As I was present and assisted at the *first surgical experiment* ever made, or claimed to have been made, at which an anæsthetic agent was employed to destroy pain, my testimony may be of some value to the profession. I deem it due to truth, and to the memory of a worthy man, that I should make this public statement.

In the Spring of 1844 I gave a series of lectures accompanied by exhibitions of the effects produced by inhaling the nitrous oxide, or "laughing gas," in the old Broadway Tabernacle. During the month of December of that year, (1844,) I repeated the same in Hartford, Conn. Among the persons who inhaled the gas at Hartford, was Dr. HORACE WELLS, a distinguished Dentist. Dr. WELLS, while under the influence of the gas, ran against a bench, and bruised his leg severely, but, as he said, was not conscious of pain while the effect of the gas lasted. The next day he came to my exhibition-room, and said that the thought had occurred to him, that a person might have a tooth extracted while under the influence of the gas and not suffer pain, and asked what I thought of it. I replied that the subject was new to me, and I could give no opinion. He said he felt sure that such would be the effect, and he would like to try the experiment, and would try it on himself first. The next day when I again made the gas, I took a bag of it to his office. [This was on the 12th or 13th of December, 1844.] Dr. WELLS sent out for Dr. RIGGS, a neighboring dentist, who soon came in. Dr. WELLS then sat down in his large chair, and I administered to him a large dose of the gas. When he was rendered insensible, Dr. RIGGS opened his mouth, applied the instruments to a large molar tooth, and drew it, without any sign of pain on the part of WELLS. As soon as the effect of the gas had gone off, and Dr. WELLS could speak, he exclaimed, *"A new era in tooth pulling! It is the greatest discovery ever made; I didn't feel it so much as the prick of a pin!"* I never saw a man more elated at a discovery. At his request, I taught him how to manufacture the gas. He requested me to furnish him with the apparatus, but I replied that I had not time, as I was to soon leave town; he could get it in Hartford or Boston. At this time, I did not think much of the discovery, and regarded Dr. WELLS as an enthusiast. I had no conception that this was the first step in the discovery of an agent by the use of which the most severe surgical operations could be performed without pain. I left Hartford, and about three weeks afterwards I saw a paragraph going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that a Dr. WELLS was in Boston drawing teeth without pain, while the patient was under the influence of the nitrous oxide gas!—a statement which was received with incredulity by all. I remembered the experiment with WELLS, and the origin of his discovery.

It is well known that Dr. MORTON and Dr. JACKSON each claim the honor of having originated the discovery of the anæsthetic agent. Now let us look at the facts. Previous to this time, Dr. MORTON had been a pupil of Dr. WELLS, in dentistry, but at the time Dr. WELLS went to Boston, he (MORTON) was learning chemistry of Dr. JACKSON. The deposition of a number of prominent dentists of Boston, (which have been published) all state that Dr. WELLS called on them at this time—the latter part of December, 1844—made his discovery known, and tried to induce them to adopt it in their practice. At the same time, he called on his former pupil, Dr. MORTON. There happened to be a lady—Mrs. ESTHER W. WALTON—present, who overhead the conversation between Drs. WELLS and MORTON. In her deposition, Mrs. WALTON says: "I was within hearing of a conversation which took place between Dr. WELLS and Dr. MORTON, relative to the discovery of an agent by Dr. WELLS, whereby he had been, and was enabled to extract teeth without occasioning pain. This discovery Dr. WELLS communicated to Dr. MORTON at this interview. In the early part of the conversation, the precise words of which I cannot recall, Dr. MORTON made light of it, treating the subject as chimerical. This incredulity on the part of Dr. MORTON seemed to touch the feelings of Dr. WELLS, and induced him to remark: 'I *have* done it, and *can* do it again.' He stated, moreover, that it was his intention to deliver a public lecture, where he should make the experiment, provided he could find a willing subject for the purpose."

The depositions of T. W. KENEDY, P. B. MIGNAULT and C. A. TAFT, members of Dr. WARREN'S Medical Class in the Harvard University, show that in January, 1845, Dr. WELLS was introduced to the students by Prof. WARREN, and addressed the class on the discovery he had made,—that surgical operations could be performed without pain, by placing the patient under the influence of the nitrous oxide gas,—and then tried the experiment before them. To any person, upon discovering that nitrous oxide would produce *anæsthetic* effects, it would naturally suggest itself that *ether* would produce the same.

Therefore, it is shown that Dr. WELLS sometimes substituted ether for the nitrous oxide, though he preferred the latter for small operations, as no unpleasant or ill-effects followed the inhalation of the nitrous oxide.

As to the efficiency of the nitrous oxide in relieving pain in surgical operations, the following deposition of Bishop T. C. BROWNELL, of Connecticut, will show:

I, THOMAS C. BROWNELL, of the City and County of Hartford, depose and say, that: On or about the 1st of January, 1848, my daughter, FRANCES J. BROWNELL, had five teeth extracted by Dr. RIGGS, a dentist of this city; she being at the time under the influence of nitrous oxide gas, administered to her by the late Dr. WELLS. I was present at the operation, and saw no evidence that my daughter was conscious of suffering, and she told me afterwards that she felt no pain during the operation. A few weeks afterward she had three more teeth extracted, while under the influence of ether, and with little appearance of suffering, though she thought it less genial in its effects than the nitrous oxide gas, and such was my own judgment of its operation. T. C. BROWNELL.

Sworn before HENRY L. RIDER, N. P.

If time and space permitted, I could present any number of depositions, in proof that at the time WELLS was at Boston, in December, 1844, and January, 1845, he received no encouragement in the introduction of his discovery, either in the use of nitrous oxide or ether. He therefore returned to Hartford, having failed in the object of his visit to Boston. During the Winter and following Summer, Dr. WELLS continued to use the gas daily in the extraction of teeth. During the month of December of that year, 1845, Dr. WELLS went to Europe, where his discovery was recognized by the Academy of Sciences in France.

On his return to the United States, he found, to his astonishment, that Drs. MORTON and JACKSON had applied for and obtained, a patent for the discovery of *ether* as an Anæsthetic agent. (It seems that before the patent was issued, Dr. JACKSON disposed of his interest in the proposed patent to Dr. MORTON.)

Here it is important to note a few dates. WELLS made his discovery on the 11th of December, 1844, and during the same month communicated it to MORTON, JACKSON, and others at Boston, receiving only ridicule or discouragement for his pains. It seems, however, that he made some impression, for MORTON and JACKSON soon commenced a series of experiments to test the truth of WELLS' representations.

*On the 27th day of October, 1846—twenty months after Wells had made his discovery known to them—and while Wells was absent in Europe,* MORTON and JACKSON applied for a joint patent for the discovery of *ether* as an Anæsthetic agent. MORTON and JACKSON subsequently quarreled over the affair, each claiming that *he* was *the original discoverer*, and annihilating the claims of the other.

In 1847, a discussion commenced between Dr. MORTON and Dr. WELLS, in the Boston *Medical Journal*, as to the origin of the discovery. This discussion so worked on the sensitive nature of Dr. WELLS that he became deranged, and died in this City. There was then no one to defend his interests; and Mrs. WELLS, who was left in humble circumstances, had no one to prosecute the matter. MORTON goes to Washington, tells his own story, and induces a Committee of the Senate to report a bill giving him $100,000 for the great boon he had conferred on suffering humanity. By the efforts of Senators SMITH and TOUCEY, from Connecticut, the bill was killed by 13 majority. WELLS never thought of asking for a patent, or of compensation by Congress.

I cannot better close this communication than by quoting a sentence from two distinguished surgeons, Dr. C. H. HAYWOOD, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and Prof. R. D. MUSSEY, of Cincinnati. Prof. MUSSEY, under date Cincinnati, Dec. 24, 1852, says: "I have long regarded Dr. WELLS as entitled to the credit and the pecuniary reward, if any such consideration is to be made, for the invaluable discovery of Anæsthesia in surgical operations; and if he has left a family, I would hold up both hands to induce Congress to provide for them."

Prof. HAYWOOD, of Boston, the *home* of MORTON, under date Jan. 14, 1853, says: "*To the spirit of Dr.* HORACE WELLS *belongs the honor of having given to suffering humanity the greatest boon it ever received from science.*"

Respectfully yours, G. Q. COLTON.

### The Border States and the War.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Without asking your indorsement of my views, I should be glad to lay before the public, through your columns, a plan for the adjustment of the Slavery question in the five Northern Border States; hoping it may provoke such consideration of the subject as may ultimate in decisive action for its consummation.

That the fear of alienating the loyalty of the Border States, by meddling with Slavery, since the commencement of the war, has been the most serious impediment to the action of the Government, no one needs to be informed. That this moderation on the part of the Executive has been highly judicious, when it is considered that, in any event, we must retain these States in our interest, is too obvious to need vindication. That the sensitiveness of the representatives in Congress from these States in regard to any policy touching upon the relations of Slavery, is rather the result of an apprehended detriment of interest, resulting from an interference with it in any manner, rather than any cherished regard for it from traditional predilection as an institution *per se*, we think it rational to affirm.

That Slavery and Freedom can go hand in hand together upon this Continent—even though the rebellion be effectually crushed—while both are upon an equipoise as respects territorial extent, will be when a Christian can simultaneously serve God and Mammon. That the rebellion at its inception was more presumptuous and audacious, from the hope of drawing after it all the Border States, is as palpable as it is uniformly the case that a powerful nation will always back its demands for redress for grievances with a confidence and hauteur corresponding with its estimate of its own prowess and invincibility.

That to circumscribe the arena of Slavery by means which those interested in it will acquiesce in, is to lessen the temptation to future rebellion by curtailing its power as a political element, is also too axiomatical to require showing. That to make the war the occasion for indiscriminate emancipation—even upon the plea of a military necessity—is to do no other than complicate our difficulties by disaffecting the loyalty of the Border States, and increase the number of our enemies to be subdued, is as self-evident as that comity and friendship will attract, while wantonness and disregard will repel.

That the sentiment which is every day becoming more and more prevalent at the North, that the only solution of the war question is to proclaim immediate and universal emancipation, is founded upon an intelligent comprehension of the consequences it would involve, we are constrained to doubt, while, on the contrary, we are impressed that such a desire is the result of impatience, rather, that the war legitimately conducted, has not as yet resulted in quelling the rebellion.

Notwithstanding the multiform bewildering relations and bearings of our intersectional difficulty, one point stands palpably in relief, which, no matter what may be the final issue, we have got to turn to our advantage, and that is, *free territorial aggrandizements.* We have got to clear Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri of Slavery, and, if possible, we should do it by measures which they will assent to. This, of course, means, that we must *buy them out.* If they will not sell out at a fair price, the next step must be *no more returning of slaves* who come within the confines of our armies in these States. To fight ourselves back to our former political *status*, giving Slavery in the Border States the *ægis* of the Constitution for its protection, (especially in the matter of reclaiming fugitives,) is to place ourselves in the category of the woodman in the fable, whose misguided compassion caused him to carry the torpid viper to his fireside, to bite his household when revived.

If the cost of the war is $3,000,000 a day,—if it continues a year, it will amount to $1,095,000,000. The number of slaves in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, according to the census of 1860, was 924,122. The mean valuation of slaves in ordinary times (children, "able-bodied and superannuated") is about $600 a piece. The present depreciated value of them is (according to Southern showing) about seventy-five per cent. This brings their average valuation to $150 a head. Now, if Congress, backed by the hearty concurrence of the people of the Free States of all parties, would propose to these five Northern Border States to buy out their slaves, even at a hundred per cent. above the assumed present average valuation of them, (calling them $300 each,) the sum that it would cost, while it would amount to $277,236,600, is only one-quarter of what it will cost to fight one year.

The effect which such a measure would have upon the war, would undoubtedly be to dishearten the rebellion. When it was seen by the seceded States that so vast an area of slave territory had voluntarily transformed its domestic institutions to conform to those of the Free States, the effect could not be other than dispiriting. If this could be done, we could afford to let Slavery remain for the present in the other States. It might vapor—faithful to its antecedents—but it would not again attempt to rebel.

And let no one deplore the existence of the present contest, under the circumstances. Things being as they were, it could not have been avoided. The atmospheric conditions which produced the tempest, cannot ultimate in serenity, without the commotion incident to its elemental causes. So much of arrogance, conceit, and sectional aggrandizement as entered into the composition of a people accustomed from educational habitude to the indulgence of an unrestrained will, could not be taught their true position without measuring swords with those whom they regarded with contempt, and affected to despise.

There is one feature about the measure under consideration of purchasing the slaves of the five Northern Border States which, to make the most effectual in its results, will, upon a superficial view, be dissented from; and this is, to make no discrimination in the case between rebels and loyalists in paying for slaves, except those who have been instigators of the rebellion. This should be so in behalf of loyal citizens themselves; for it is no favor that we confer upon an individual, if, accompanying the benefaction, there are disadvantages so serious as to outweigh and neutralize the value of the gift itself. The point is this: our Border State loyalist lives side by side with an individual who has been misguided into infidelity toward his own Government. Now, it is not in the nature of things, (no matter how just be the punishment,) that the despoiled rebel will let the loyal citizen enjoy in peace the rewards of his obedience. No, he will make it so uncomfortable for him, that life and property will be insecure; and a little favor shown in such a manner, by a magnanimous Government and people, would at once throw a *hundred thousand men* (from these Northern Border States) on to our side. We do not need to extend this policy one foot below the southern line of the five specified States. The lighter beam of the scales will rise without aid when the preponderating weight is against it; the remaining States would voluntarily choose their former *status* in the Union, when all motive to rebellion is cut off by a curtailment of the slave power, from which alone it derives its impulse.

We have lastly to consider the means of paying for the slaves of these States, and the disposition to make of them as enfranchised citizens. For the last four months I have been traveling in Connecticut, and from the repeated expressions of individuals—of all political parties—of their readiness to give liberally, (I have not from those in the most humble circumstances heard a less sum named than a hundred dollars which the individual offered to give,) I feel assured, that if the same spirit exists elsewhere in the Free States, one-half of the required sum could be realized by voluntary contribution in six months. The other half could be borrowed by Government, to be reimbursed in instalments which the Free States might suffer themselves to be taxed for to raise. The Border States as well as the reunited seceded States, would of course have to bear their share of the general expenses of the war, which, with what they have sacrificed by the rebellion, would render their burden more weighty than ours. The liberated slaves could remain where they are; they would come under the action of laws that could be framed to meet the exigencies of the case, punishing vagrancy and encouraging industry. Their present masters would need their services, and the mutual interests of both would be subserved by their new relationship.

V. C. TAYLOR.

MOODUS, Conn., Jan. 28, 1862.

### Alleged Ill-Treatment of Music Boys.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

My attention has been called to an article in this morning's issue of your paper, in reference to the treatment of "Music Boys," at this post, and I beg a small space in your columns, to correct the error into which your Reporter has fallen.

It is *not true* that the Music Boys, or any part of them, whether *on trial* or *enlisted*, have suffered from a deficiency of either "fire, fuel or quarters." Though one of the rooms occupied by the Boys was formerly a "ten-pin alley," it is now comfortably fitted with facilities for warming, and the Boys are provided with more fuel than they can possibly use, and their room is at most times kept too warm for their health or comfort.

As to the rats, it is true that they are disgustingly plenty on the island, but the Revised Army Regulations confer no power upon the officers of the post to order them away. It *is true* that the boys *on trial* are not supplied with blankets, nor are they paid until enlisted. If there be any blame growing out of this, it attaches to headquarters and not to this post. Government gives them rations and quarters, with tuition free, but can hardly be expected to add to this clothing and blankets, which are needed by soldiers *actually in the service of the Government*; and I would suggest that your reporter might find among the brave fellows on the Potomac, or even in his daily rambles in New-York, as good a field for humane speculation as at Fort Columbus.

AN OFFICER OF THE POST,
In command of "Music Boys."

FORT COLUMBUS, Monday, Feb. 3, 1862.

### Reducing the Pay of Army Officers—An Instance of Integrity.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I read in your number of this day a letter signed "Cavalier," written about the pay of officers, and mentioning an abuse which is so general, that a field officer (my husband) who refused to accept the pay and rations for the servants and horses, because he had no horses, and (only one servant, was considered by the pay officer as an exception; and Paymaster CAMERON said in Washington to a Captain of my husband's regiment that it is the first time an officer refuses to receive his allowance. Now, Sir, if the pay is diminished, and it is a very little one—(the pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel is, I think $80 a month, and it is not enough to live when you have a small family)—if it is reduced what will be left? Then it shall only be the honest officer who will have to suffer, for, the others drawing the whole amount of the pay for servants and horses will receive a sum amply sufficient to support themselves. My husband, *who is Lieutenant Colonel* of the Fifty-third N. Y. V., *received less money than the Major and Captains*, although he had been mustered into service longer than some of them.

Ample economies would be made only by inquiring exactly, before paying officers, for the number of their horses, obliging them to prove that they have them and servants. Reduce the pay is to support dishonesty in allowing an abuse to increase when it should be abated.

Very respectfully,
M. J. VIRGINIE DE MONTIEL,
No. 166 East Thirty third-street.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

### Mr. Weed's Letters from Europe.

*Editorial Correspondence of the Evening Journal.*

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

London was jubilant yesterday. I was in the city, among the bankers, at 3½ o'clock, when a telegram from Queenstown announced as a "rumor" that the "*Trent* affair is settled." This gave instant life to the drooping stock market. In a few minutes information came that a dispatch in cyphers from Lord LYONS was going over the wires to the Foreign Office. Up went the stocks again! Then came a report that the rebel Commissioners were on their way to England in the steamer *America*, and another jump in consols.

With this very satisfactory intelligence I took a "Hansom" and came to the West End, stopping by the way to exchange congratulations with some friends warmly with us for the Union. Soon after I reached my lodgings came Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Sir J. TENNANT, Sir JOHN WILSON, &c., &c., to exchange congratulations. And while at dinner (my friend TERRENCE MCCULLOCH dining with us) came Commissioner PARKES, to say that Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch from Lord LYONS informed him that the Confederate Commissioners had been unconditionally surrendered, whereupon we repaired to the Legation to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. ADAMS. Here Mr. ADAMS added to the gratification which the peace news gave, by informing us that the United States steamer *Tuscarora*, Capt. CRAVEN, had arrived at Southampton.

Viewing the *Trent* affair, as I have viewed it from the beginning, the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL is an act alike just and honorable to our Government. An officer of our navy, devoted and zealous, acting upon his own convictions, may err; and if so, it is no reflection upon him, if his Government, upon due consideration, corrects his error. The maritime Governments of the world are deeply interested—and none more so than America—in defining, maintaining and protecting *neutral rights*. This noble example of deference to international law, is worth vastly more to us in principle than it costs in feeling.

The peace news was announced at the theatres, and was received with hearty cheers. In the London Press, this morning, it is variously treated, though by a large majority in a spirit creditable to both Governments.

There are two classes here to whom the action of our Government is distasteful, viz., the English who, from hatred or envy, (and this is not a numerous class,) wanted war, and the Secessionists. Out of the *Trent* affair they hoped everything for the cause of rebellion. But the seasonable and happy adjustment of the difficulty will create a healthful reaction of feeling. It will now be seen, that while England—Government, Press and people—takes fire when the honor of its flag is concerned, that question honorably settled, the popular current will set back strongly. While the *Trent* affair remained open, and an impression prevailed that America intended to provoke a war, there was a united feeling against us here. That feeling will now give place to manifestations of regard and friendship.

I have met distinguished personages, Members of the Ministry, the Government, and of Parliament, at dinners and breakfasts, with whom I have conversed fully upon American questions, and while I am not at liberty to use names, or publish conversations, I may say that the Union has many strong friends here. And I am sorry to add that, although the *Trent* trouble is out of the way, we shall need all that those friends can do for us. The moment Parliament meets agitation of American questions will commence. The blockade will be attacked from one quarter, while another section will demand a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. Nor is it from England alone that this kind of pressure will come. France is even more restive than England under the blockade.

At breakfast, a few days since, a distinguished member of Parliament, who has been much in America, remarked with emphasis that he had formerly entertained a high opinion of "Judge LYNCH," looking with much favor upon that species of impromptu jurisprudence, known as "Lynch Law," but since it failed to hang FLOYD, COBB, and THOMPSON of BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, he had ignored and was disgusted with the system.

Mr. SANFORD, our Minister to Brussels, who is indefatigable in efforts to aid our Government, has purchased a cargo of arms, saltpetre, clothes, &c., &c., and chartered the *Meleta*, an iron steamer, which he dispatches from Antwerp on Sunday, under the command of Capt. EASTMAN, of Maine, a thorough sailor and devoted Union man, of whose experience and daring the Government will do well to avail itself.

Our Minister to this Court, Mr. ADAMS, is "the right man for the right place." Beside his knowledge of the duties, and his ability to discharge them, both Mr. ADAMS and his family possess, in an eminent degree, the personal and social qualities which commend them to the high and refined circles and associations which surround them, and in which they are moving. Nor did the change, in this regard, occur any too early, for I learn from unquestionable authority, that the interests of the Government, here, as in France, were but indifferently represented. T. W.

### The Delaware Lotteries Abolished.

The Senate of the Delaware Legislature has followed the example of the House and passed the act declaring the forfeiture of the lottery privileges granted some years ago to RICHARD FRANCE, of Baltimore. Appended to the grant was a condition that FRANCE should pay to the State $720,000, paid in semi-annual installments of $18,000, and, upon failure, the grant to be of no effect. In July last, FRANCE failed to pay the $18,000. But he had made sale of the franchise to JOHN A. MORRIS, who paid the $18,000 over to the State in October, nearly four months after it was due. The question arose whether the acceptance of this money after it was due would be a waiver on the part of the State of its right of forfeiture. But the legal opinion is that though MORRIS might be the assignee of FRANCE, yet FRANCE owed the money to the State when MORRIS purchased the franchise, and the subsequent payment did not relieve the franchise of its liability to be declared void arising from the detention of the money beyond the day of payment. The reasoning upon this point of the report made to the Legislature, is as follows:

"Nor is it true that the taking the money from MORRIS would work any injustice, but on the contrary, is consistent with the highest equity and the most scrupulous regard to the rights of all the parties.

MORRIS was the purchaser from FRANCE of a valuable privilege—defective, but curable. At the time of the purchase, FRANCE was indebted to the State in the sum of $18,000, for the payment of which he was personally liable on his bond. The State, as has been seen, had the right to compel payment of the money by FRANCE, and also to forfeit the grant. Now, it is probable—nay, certain—that if the money was, in fact, the money of MORRIS, it formed a part of the consideration for the purchase from FRANCE, and its payment inured directly to the benefit of FRANCE, by relieving him from liability on his bond; and it is therefore manifest, that if the receiving of the payment from MORRIS could be deemed a waiver, so as to compel the State to reject it in order to save the right of forfeiture, the liability of FRANCE would continue undiminished, notwithstanding MORRIS had acquired the contingent right to renewal, with the privilege of the exercise of the franchise in the meantime.

Nor is it unjust to MORRIS. He dealt with his eyes open. He knew that he was buying a grant, and least voidable in its nature and liable to defeasance. He graduated the price by the quality of the article. He bought a defective franchise. He knew when he bought it that the only hope of rendering it valid was to pay the back installment, and by substituting a solvent and prompt assignee, in lieu of a tardy and apparently insolvent grantee, to induce the Legislature to waive the forfeiture. He took the risk, and if, in the turn of the wheel, he shall discover that he holds a blank franchise, he is, doubtless, too familiar with such operations to experience any considerable disappointment.

Nor is it wrong in the State to receive it, for though the money may be the wages of iniquity, yet it is compensation for privileges already enjoyed, and, like a consideration for past concubinage, is allowable in conscience."

It seems very likely, from this view of the case, that the State will retain the money in addition to having declared the legislative grant void.

### Slaveholders and the British Aristocracy.

*From the London Quarterly Review.*

One traveller has favored us, in the pages of *Blackwood*, with an account of the South, as he saw it in last September and October, and we have the authority of the *Times* that he is impartial; moreover, he (or a companion) claims to add to his narrative, "Some Account of both Sides of the American War," in which he speaks of both sides, but for one, and that with great tact, sufficient to satisfy those who know little on the subject that he looks at both. We would warn our readers against supposing us to be impartial, as the writer professes to be. We are not; for a cross bias against slavers and slavery runs through our very marrow; and every statement of ours must be sifted as from those who take a side, and would be ashamed not to do so. Stealthily apologizing for Slavery; alleging, against Mr. LINCOLN and the North, multifarious and, in several cases inconsistent, accusations; bringing into view all the virtues of the South, and not one of its vices; showing, as a sample of Slavery, negroes laboring with gold watches in their pockets; and, as a specimen of opinion, that the Southerns earnestly desired (what they had got before his paper appeared) a descent on the coast of South Carolina or Florida; and, as one of information, that two counties in Virginia contained sufficient supplies of animal food for the Southern army for two years—this writer is, nevertheless, useful in several respects. He first shows, as slaveowners always boast, how soon men, when well treated by them, and familiar with their mode of gaining their livelihood, warm to it as being a gentlemanly calling. He does, indeed, admit that there are things about Slavery to be abhorred by all Englishmen; but he keeps them far out of view, and paints such as are of an opposite character. He condemns the North, because, during a state of revolution, restraint is put on speaking and writing treason; but not a syllable has he to say on the fact that, in ordinary times, no editor dared to write, no minister to preach, no orator to declaim, in the South, against the dark cause of all the commotion he saw; that even the benevolent might not emancipate, nor the enlightened instruct the victims of his fair and his gallant clients, without bringing upon themselves tar and feathers, or mayhap dignified legal punishment; and that every year some peaceful friends of freedom meet with some violent death for their opinions.

He is also useful, as showing at every step, without any intention of doing so, that Slavery is the ground of the quarrel; his summary of which he concludes by saying that LINCOLN'S election secured the triumph of a party "pledged to the destruction of the peculiar institutions and material interests of the South." If this witness be "impartial," which we are far from saying, (for he evidently bears Mr. LINCOLN and the Anti-Slavery Party, which he calls the triumphant faction, keen dislike,) the *Times*, which vouches for it, must cancel some hundreds of columns devoted to proving that Anti-Slavery feeling had nothing to do with the dispute.

His undisguised testimony to the effectiveness of the blockade is, to us, unexpected: "The blockade has, undoubtedly, been productive of great individual inconvenience. All communication by letter has been cut off. Friends are unable to correspond. Painful instances are met with every day of the anxiety to hear tidings of relations abroad."

His discernment is shown in the following view of the Northern army: "It is much to be doubted whether many of the American soldiers calculated on or desire the invasion of the Southern States. If not Americans, who does? The Irish? the Germans? Who cried, 'On to Richmond?' Who clamored for the speedier sailing of the armada? He casts the contemplation of Maryland "quasi-Venitian;" wherein a popular vote in that State, in which more electors took part than in ordinary times, have given a large majority for the Union. If Venitia be permitted by Austria to vote, and will give a similar decision, we, at least, will not reproach Austria for occupying it. It is poor work to spend one's time in noticing such trifles; but it is a work of charity to give some instances of the way in which the cause of the slavers is artfully commended to the people of this country by men who affect candor.

We tell such men they do not know how to serve the British monarchy; they are its worst, though its unconscious, foes. Ours is a monarchy eminently graced with love of order, and discouraging rebellion, except when a people oppressed have failed, after patient efforts to obtain by peaceable means natural rights from unreasonable masters. But these men would commit it to friendship with that rebellion, which, however passion and misrepresentation may now gloss it, is a crime unknown to history, and will take its place in its page as the first recorded, wherein the ruling class in a free country, when by a legal process political authority was voted away from them, rose against the nation, dismembered first, and then attacked it without alleging that one liberty had been curtailed, much less destroyed, or one right endangered, but that of rendering Slavery "eternal," and extending it far and wide. The English monarchy is not more the stay of order than the shield of liberty; yet these men would make it the nursing mother of the first conspiracy ever originated, with a view of forming a nation, "the corner-stone" of which, not according to our representation, but according to the words of Alexander Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, and the most eloquent of their orators, "the corner-stone" of which—the "stone rejected by the builders" of the United States—is Slavery! They would, moreover, accept for our aristocracy what we take to be the blackest insult ever cast upon it, namely, that the natural allies of the aristocracy of England are the "gentlemen of the South."

Aristocracy of England—gentlemen of the South! It is hard to write the two on the same line. Mr. Bright or Mr. Ernest Jones might be indignant, if accused of saying anything so monstrous; yet men professing not hatred, but respect, for our aristocracy, are found to say it. No two classes more dissimilar, or with traditions, habits and taste more repugnant, cannot be named in the world. The English aristocracy are, above all men, noted in private life for love of law. The "gentlemen" of the South imitate them in mansions, sports, wine, in free expenditure, and easy manners; but will shoot men in the streets, brutally attack them in the Senate, shake their fists in their faces in Congress, as these eyes have seen them do; egg on and head lawless mobs to murder any suspected disseminator of anti-slavery opinions; and run riot over all law that crosses their passion or checks their notions of propriety. The English aristocracy are a pattern and an admiration to the world for that patriotic sagacity which has led them to sacrifice their cherished prejudices—and, as in the case of the corn-laws, their supposed material interests—rather than break with the nation or push political differences to violent collisions; and they now justly enjoy, and their country, too, enjoys, the fruit of this their loyalty and large-mindedness. The "Southern gentlemen," on the other hand, the moment they find themselves out-voted by their nation, fly to arms, tear down the flag under which they had fought, destroy the Government to which they had sworn allegiance, bombard the first officer they find standing by his oath, march upon the Capitol, rush to the shores of its protecting stream, where the arm of a scarcely awakened people was thrown up spasmodically only in time to arrest, and be severely wounded in arresting, the blow. No; the British aristocracy are no fit allies for men whose passions are their law in private life, whose property is their charter to tear their country to pieces; and they are no fit allies for the English aristocracy who have on their library-tables papers advertising bloodhounds to hunt human beings, who sell the daughters of their own nurses, the sons of their own fathers; who divide child and mother on the auction-block; who live in splendor on the gains of trade—not honest industry, but the meanest trade—trade carried on with unpaid labor.

They have poor faith in the monarchy and aristocracy of England who would hope that any greater lustre would be shed upon them by friendship with a slaveholding community, or by the destruction of the great Republic. Our faith in them is on this wise; we believe that were the two best and most prosperous Republics possible established—one on the east of us, in France, one on the west, in America—that our own throne, standing in the midst, would, by the natural teaching of events, sensibly gain upon them during every period of ten years—gain not only in the convictions and attachment of the British people, but in the envy of the jealous, in the admiration of the wise, in the other two nations. The British monarchy has everything to gain by the existence of favorable specimens of a Republic to compare it with. It received fresh strength from its glorious contrast with the French Republic of 1848, as some foretold that it would do, when men who fancy that they have faith in it were trembling for the consequences. It has also gained immensely by comparison with America, and by Mr. Bright's anxiety to make us look thither for an elysium. The true policy of that peerless throne, and the peerless aristocracy which adorns its approaches, is, to stand by every free nation in trouble, and to frown on every slave-owner and oppressor.

Young English gentlemen who find in the large plantations the nearest approach to the country seats of England, and in the planters' style and manners the best copy of those of our country gentlemen, who are sedulously well treated, and shown, with the easiest air, yet the most artistic combination, all that can please, and kept away from all that can offend, and who leave the Slave States without having witnessed one horror—may easily be forgiven for reversing their boyish ideas, and jumping to the opposite extreme. It is like the impression of a virtuous youth visiting a continental city, and seeing nothing to offend him, and much to satisfy him that things are much better at home. But once let a corner of the veil be lifted, then let the discovery go on; and what realities come to view from under that fair exterior! So in the Slave States: once the covering is disturbed, horror after horror comes to light—horrors of the market, the field, the bed, the church, till the stranger either loathes human nature, or sinks down into callous familiarity with accredited abominations.

Natural allies of the English aristocracy! Modest creatures to set up such a claim. Mr. Jefferson Davis, the man whom the South has delighted to honor, ever since his heroic denunciation of "crocodile tears;" whom, while able, it forced on the North as a great officer of state, and when it could do so no longer, elected him to guide its own destinies—this chosen leader of the chivalry of the South, this prophet and high priest of repudiation, is a natural ally of our Palmerstons, Somersets, and Argylls! And Mr. Vice-President Stephens, the historico-philosophical orator, who boasts that "our new government is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical and moral truth.....that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery—subordination to the superior race—is his natural and moral condition,' that this stone which was rejected by the first builders, is become the chief stone of the corner of our new edifice,".....a natural ally of our Russell, Lewis, and Gladstone! Mr. Secretary of State "Bob Toombs," a rough-mouthed reviler of England, whose ambition has been first to "cover the Atlantic with first-class steamers to gall down Great Britain," the deadly foe of "our institution;" and, secondly, to call over the muster-roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, as the knell of freedom in New-England, he is a natural ally!—well, perhaps he is really so of a certain namesake of his, who, if not of our aristocracy, is, unhappily of our Government; and, if rumor be right, the best helper Mr. Toombs has had, as writer of the malevolent articles against the Free States in our leading journals.

Mr. Yancey, now Southern Commissioner in England, lately a speaker in Fishmongers' Hall, an advocate for renewing the African Slave-trade, who complained in Congress that the South was prohibited from importing negroes from Africa, while the North was allowed to import jackasses from Malta, is a natural ally for Lord Brougham! and Mr. Mason, the author of the Fugitive Slave law, of Lord Shaftesbury! and the judge who pronounced the Dred Scott decision, and his *confreres*, who, in varied forms of barbarous language, have ruled the negro to be a thing with a soul and body, but without rights, of our Lyndhurst, Chelmsford and Westbury! Gens. Walker and Quitman, the pride of Southern colonial enterprise, are natural allies of Lord Elgin and Sir John Lawrence; and Mr. Brooks, who made war on Charles Sumner in his Senator's chair, and was idolized by the Carolinian chivalry as a great conqueror, is a natural ally of the Duke of Cambridge! And the Right Reverend Father in God, Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana, and General Commanding in the Southern army, is surely a natural, as well as a spiritual, ally of our Archbishop of Canterbury!

No, no, no! The natural allies of the British aristocracy are the British people. And should the labor too effectually expended by the *Times* to deceive these as to the character of the present struggle, and the relative motives of South and North lead to a war, add that to more misery in England and France—and this to the latter country joining in the fray to keep her cities from revolution—then, though the people will soonest feel the pinch of want, the ultimate dangers will fall on those who favored the slaveholders' insurrection, and fathered this offence against freedom in the aristocratic sentiment; as if nobility drew closer to traders who live by cotton-growing, without paying their work-people, than to those who live by cotton-spinning, and pay every man honestly.

As to the resemblance, dear to the pride of the slaveholder, between the mansions of England and those of the planters, we, who are neither owners nor heirs of one of those lordly seats which glisten on the landscapes of our fatherland, like stars on the breast of a king, nevertheless can feel our hearts fire at the insult of such a comparison. Trees and sward, halls and chambers, furniture and appointments, may be made to look somewhat alike; entertainments and manners may be assimilated; but what a difference in all human relations. The one is a home, a free home of free men, where every servant dwells because it suits him, and seeks a happier abode when his hope, his anger or his whim inclines him; and the other is a whited sepulchre, fair on the outer side, but inwardly full of corruption and rottenness. In the one, no man goes to labor but on terms to which he has agreed, and which he can revoke; in the other, men and dogs within doors, men and horses without, stand on the same footing; they are bred for the house, farm, or market, as the case may be; they are trained, petted, and kicked; they are worked and driven, fed, housed, covered; if sick doctored, if idle whipped, and, if it suit the master, sold. In the one, if the master values his servant, he says, "I would not that man should take it into his head to leave me for a hundred pounds;" in the other, "I would not take a thousand dollars for that servant." In the one, if the master is displeased, he says, "I shall give you notice to find another place;" in the other, "I shall sell you down South." In the one, if the servant fears his master, he says, "Sir, I must change;" in the other, he asks himself, "Will he whip me, or put me in irons, or sell me?" In the one, the servant, when the bloodhound bays, thinks only of thieves and robbers; in the other, of the horrors of such a sound behind his own heels should he attempt to flee for freedom. In the one, the servant admires the young master's neat rifle and steady aim, thinking only of game, or perhaps of invaders; in the other, he thinks, "That would soon overtake dis nigger." The English mansion has no lock-up for recusant, no cowhide for lazy, no branding-iron or fetters for runaway men.

* See the Savannah *Republican*, quoted at the time in all our papers, and reprinted in GASPARIN'S *Uprising of a Great People.*

JUSTICE TO JUDGE BETTS.—The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Post* makes a number of random and false statements in relation to Judge BETTS, stating that he has made "a sort of family arrangement" by employing his relations in the Federal Courts in this City; that his son is the Clerk of the Court, and also holds a lieutenant's commission; and that a grandson has a salary of $1,500, and is attending college at the same time. The facts are that Judge BETTS' son is clerk of the United States District

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1862.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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*VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.*


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHARD III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TOWN AND COUNTRY.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

By an official notice from the Treasury Department, we learn that provision has been made for the payment in coin of the interest on the three years United States bonds, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in this City. They must be presented by the 19th inst., with the necessary schedules. Notice is also given of the readiness of the Treasury Department to redeem the Treasury notes payable in one year from date. The whole work of issuing the fifty million United States notes will be finished to-day. Official notice has been received from the Governor of California that that State will assume and pay its share of the direct war tax.

The purpose of the rebel flag of truce from Gen. JOHNSTON has not yet transpired.

A lett er in the Buffalo *Commercial*, from a correspondent in Gen. McDOWELL'S Division of the Grand Army of the Potomac, gives some items of intelligence which indicate a movement of some kind, before long. Gen. WADSWORTH has issued orders to his brigade to have all its axes put in perfect order, and kept so, and Quartermasters have been notified to prepare transportation for their respective regiments. Gen. McDOWELL has also issued an order for the selection of one hundred and forty men from WADSWORTH'S Brigade to serve as flankers and sharpshooters. The impression prevails in the division that an advance will be made, just as soon as the condition of the roads will permit.

We have this morning nothing later from the Burnside Expedition. Even the usual rumors from the rebels, received by flag of truce from Norfolk, have failed to reach us—a boat which went up to Craney Island from Fortress Monroe on Monday, having failed to return in time to connect with the boat for Baltimore. The *Chippewa*, one of the blockading fleet, arrived at Old Point on Monday morning, having left the station off Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday. Everything was quiet there when she left. She passed near Hatteras Inlet, and saw a large fleet of vessels inside at anchor, but heard no firing in any direction. The *Chippewa* passed Beaufort and Currituck Inlet at periods subsequent to those mentioned in the report of the Commander of the bark *Gemsbok*, given in the TIMES yesterday, when heavy cannonading was heard. This indicates the probability that a successful attack had been made by the Expedition.

An explanation of the hitch in the Lane Expedition is given in our Washington dispatches this morning. The sole difficulty appears to have grown out of the fact that Gen. HUNTER is jealous of Gen. LANE.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Monday notices rumors, which were in circulation in that city, to the effect that our forces at Patterson's Creek were threatened. It denies them, and hints that there is a probability of a demonstration against the rebels.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition from the manufacturers of steam machinery in Boston, against reducing the grade of engineers on ships, was presented. Resolutions passed by the Michigan Legislature, asking the passage of a law to punish frauds on the Treasury; a resolution from the same body in favor of a direct tax according to property owned, and another, against the sale of intoxicating liquors to army officers, were presented and referred. A bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the appointment of diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Liberia and Hayti, was introduced by Mr. SUMNER. The resolution offered by Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, asking information of the Secretary of War relative to the Lane Expedition, and the recent order of Gen. HUNTER assuming the command, was called up and passed after an explanation from Mr. POMEROY, that the resolution was introduced at the request of the Secretary of War himself. The bill providing for the construction of iron-clad steamers was called up, and after some debate was referred back to the Naval Committee. The objection urged against their construction was the length of time it would take. The report of the Naval Committee on the answer of the Secretary of the Navy to the inquiry relative to the Morgan contracts, was made the special order for Friday. A substitute for the bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the Army, was reported from the Military Committee. A Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was presented by Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, and referred. Mr. BRIGHT'S case was then further considered, until the Senate went into Executive Session, at the conclusion of which an adjournment was carried. It is expected that Mr. BRIGHT'S case will be disposed of to-day.

In the House, the Treasury Note bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made a speech in opposition to the proposition to make the notes a legal tender. He did not object to paper issued to a limited extent, but wished to establish rules and bounds for it—an amount beyond which it could not be issued—and to place it on a solid foundation. He was followed by ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, who advocated the policy of immediate and sufficient taxation, and objected to the idea of endeavoring to postpone this necessity. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, followed, and insisted upon the right of the Government under the Constitution to make the notes a legal tender. He objected, however, to the clause in the bill making them redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. They should, he insisted, be redeemable at a certain day. Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, opposed the legal tender clause, but declared his readiness to vote for a banking law as for a tax bill. Notice was given by Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, that he should to-day move to close the debate, in order that the country might be relieved by action; and the House adjourned.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolutions instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, were considered, the question being first on a substitute offered by Mr. BELL, declaring simply that Mr. BRIGHT is a traitor and ought to be expelled. A debate of considerable length took place as to the propriety of the proposed instruction. A substitute offered by Mr. WILLARD, declaring that all disloyal men in office ought to be removed, whether they are in Congress or elsewhere, was rejected, and the substitute of Mr. BELL was finally adopted, 21 to 8. This leaves Senators HARRIS and KING at liberty to vote for or against the expulsion, as they may deem proper. A number of bills were introduced—among them one in relation to the jail and penitentiary in Kings County; one to close a part of Partition-street, Brooklyn; one to incorporate the Brooklyn Loan Improvement Company; one to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to trials by jury; one to regulate the sale of hay and straw in this City and Brooklyn; one prescribing the powers, duties and compensation of captains of the port and harbor masters in this City; one to amend the General Fire Insurance law, and one to continue the corporation of the Brooklyn Institute with an amended charter.

In the Assembly, bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. They were generally of only local interest. The bill to amend the General Fire Insurance law, as passed by the Senate, was ordered to a third reading.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The mails per the steamship *Europa*, for Liverpool, will close at 9 o'clock this morning, but she will not sail till about noon.

The steamship *Roanoke*, now running in the Havana trade, will sail to-day from Pier No. 12 North River.

We yesterday announced the arrival at Sandy Hook of the steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall. She came up to the City early yesterday morning. The intelligence brought by her from the Isthmus and from Central and South America is of considerable interest.

A slight disturbance occurred in Aspinwall on the night of Jan. 24. It originated in sending some of the police force of Panama to that place, for the purpose of arresting Col. VIECO, who had several times been warned to leave the country because of suspicions that he was engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government. He accepted the alternative of going to St. Thomas, but the police remained in the town, and a riot ensued, in the course of which several of the Aspinwall police were wounded and one was killed. There is no later intelligence from Bogota.

On Jan. 1 an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate or abduct Gen. CASTILLA, President of Peru. First, unsuccessful efforts were made to persuade him to go on board the steam war vessel *Ucayali*, which was lying at Chorillos, a seaside resort. Gen. CASTILLA suspected that the design was to make him prisoner, and upon his declining to accept the invitation, the *Ucayali* steamed into the harbor of Callao, and laying herself alongside the steamer *Loa*, opened her batteries. After a few shots had been exchanged, the commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship, the *Cho*, ordered them both to stop firing. Soon afterward the *Ucayali* left the harbor and went to the Chinchas, closely pursued by the *Huaras* and *Peruano*. Her officers, finding that the vessel would be captured, abandoned her and fled inland, and she was afterward brought into Callao.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, United States Minister to Peru, presented his credentials, to President CASTILLA on Jan. 11.

From Bolivia we have the announcement that President ACHA had triumphed over the revolutionists, and that order was nearly restored.

Mr. MEIGS' contract for finishing the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad from Quillota, will amount to $471,048 87.

The triumph of Buenos Ayres over the States of the Argentine Confederation is nearly complete.

A conspiracy to assassinate President BARRIOS, of Salvador, had been discovered, and two of those engaged in it were arrested.

Gen. KELLY, who has been repeatedly reported as at the point of death, is in Wheeling, Va., and the papers of that city say that he is recovering as rapidly as can be expected, considering the suffering he has endured. He is able to walk about and greet his friends, and if he has come home to die, he does not seem to be aware of it.

The Providence *Journal* says there is not the shadow of a foundation for the report that the Navy Department has decided to remove the Naval School from Newport. No order to that effect has been given, and none is contemplated.

Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM writes to a friend in Buffalo expressing his great joy, and that of loyal Americans in Havre, where he is United States Consul, at the solution of the *Trent* difficulty.

Yesterday evening a meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held at the building of the Society, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue. Col. T. B. THORPE read a most interesting paper on the "History of Cotton," which was listened to with marked attention by a large and appreciative audience.

The Festival of the Italian School under the guidance of the Children's Aid Society, was held at the Five Points House of Industry, last evening. The children passed a highly creditable examination, sang hymns and patriotic songs, in both English and Italian, and were addressed by Dr. GAVAN, in their native tongue, and by Drs. PLATT and HITCHCOCK, and WM. A. BOOTH, the President of the Society.

In an action, stated in the TIMES of yesterday, brought by an assignee to recover certain assigned property which had been levied upon before the filing of the assignment, and in which it was claimed that as the assignment was not filed at the time of the levy, it was no notice to creditors, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff. The cause was tried before Judge DALY in the Common Pleas. A case is now pending before Justice MONELL, at trial term of the Superior Court, involving the question whether it is culpable carelessness on the part of a City Railroad Company to run cars without brakes, and other questions of negligence.

The Stock market, with some exceptions on the Western road shares, was steady in prices yesterday, though there is a feeling of suspense on account of delay at Washington on the Treasury bill. No change in the rates for Money; Gold, 103⅜. Bills on London 114 ₩ cent.

A fair export demand prevailed for Flour yesterday, and shipping brands were a shade dearer. Transactions in Grain were less extensive; Wheat was advancing; Corn firm. The inquiry for Sugars, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Provisions was good. Copper, Tin, Tobacco, Hay, Clover Seed and Spices were in moderate request. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Cattle Market is unsettled again this week. About 1,000 bullocks came in last week after the regular market was over. They were sold on Thursday and Friday, and went so far toward supplying the wants of this week. The late storms have detained several stock trains otherwise due, and those which did arrive came in so scattering that it was difficult to establish regular prices and a steady market. Buyers preferred to await expected arrivals, though a slight advance was obtained for those sold. About 1,800 head were in the yards Tuesday morning, and 400 more came in during the afternoon. A few very fat animals were in market. Most of the good stock sold at 8¼c.@9c.

THE REBELS AT NASSAU.—The impunity with which the rebels trade between Nassau and Charleston must have attracted the notice of the Navy Department. Vessels laden with arms, army stores and supplies for the southern market arrive in the harbor of Nassau constantly, and with equal frequency steamers appear from Charleston to exchange cotton for such commodities. If it be desirable to satisfy Europe what a sham is the stone blockade, the practice may have its uses. But if we are earnest in the purpose to cut off the rebel supplies, the Secretary of the Navy will have to take some steps to intercept this intercourse. And to this end the dispatch to the Bahamas of a cruiser commanded by a loyal officer would be a happy thought. We are aware that the *Flambeau*, commanded by Capt. TEMPLE, is already detailed to that station; but the certainty with which that vessel gets out of the way when a rebel steamer is to sail, or is looked for, has suggested serious doubts with regard to the capacity, if not to the loyalty, of its commander. He should be replaced by one who is familiar with the locality, and who will be certain to do his duty.

### The Ways and Means.

The discussion of the Treasury Note Bill thus far in the House of Representatives, has produced nothing to upset or weaken the able and lucid explanations of the Bill, at the outset, by Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York. On the contrary, it has brought to his support an eminently just and merchant-like exposition of the bearings of the measure upon the exigencies of the Treasury and the Currency of the country from Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts—a Boston merchant and manufacturer of large experience, and a political economist, who has devoted much time and written much upon the question of banking. His speech of Monday excites the warmest commendation. It not only grasps the whole emergency of the Treasury, but points out the sufficient reasons why the United States Notes and Funded Loans of the Government should not be left unguarded by the authority of a legal tender, or unprotected by the most ample taxation. The distinction between the use of plain Treasury paper for the prosecution of a foreign war, and a struggle against domestic rebellion, is forcibly drawn, and the presence among us of an indifferent or disloyal feeling to defeat the healthy and vigorous exercise of the public credit, more than hinted at. In this he is backed by the declaration of the Secretary of the Treasury, that but for the already developed inclination of some of our bank people to discredit the United States Notes, now in use, without the stamp of legal tender, thereby creating an unjust and most damaging discrimination against others who give this currency a generous and public-spirited support, the authority of the Government need not have been exercised to give the additional issue of $100,000,000 a uniform validity.

The marked contrast between the speeches of Mr. SPAULDING and Mr. HOOPER on this bill, and the course of others who differ from them is, that all its provisions are embraced by the former and treated as one complete and comprehensive measure; as providing for five hundred millions for the support of the war, backed by thirty per cent. of the principal in annual taxation, whereas the opposition thus far is confined to the single point of the legal authority to employ part of this sum as a United States circulation. Even this is denied the benefit of the present and acknowledged fact that all the Banks of the country are in a condition of suspended payments in specie, thereby entailing upon the Government the absolute necessity of providing some paper substitute—and it is morally, if not, as Mr. DALLAS said in 1816, constitutionally bound to provide the best substitute—for gold and silver. The opposition of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was to be expected. It is characteristic of the more than questionable loyalty of the man. There is no force of personal influence—no weight of real sincerity in his speech, even if his objections to the bill were reasonably plausible. That he should step forward to arrest this measure for the prosecution of the war is no more than he has repeatedly done for others, of a like nature, and, negatively considered, his opposition will do the bill good. With Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, and Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, the case is different. These gentlemen doubtless have their peculiar views of the financial administration of the war, as they seem to have of its military prosecution. They have the same right to abandon the Treasury benches, in an emergency like the present, though professedly of the Administration side, as they have to arraign the general conduct of the war, or the particular short-comings of the Commander-in-Chief. Whatever reputation for ability on revenue and finance the Vermont member may have brought to the present discussion, his remarks yesterday certainly fall short of the force and higher qualifications of a chancellor of the exchequer, while his intended substitute for the bill is nothing more in effect—differing in its details by increased complication,—than the recent proposition made to Mr. CHASE and the Committee of Ways and Means by the representatives of some few of our suspended Banks.

The point upon which the whole country is now pertinacious on this subject, is, that *something shall be done at once*. The critical condition of the Treasury and the suspense of the business community alike demand immediate action. If disposed to insist upon any particular medium or class of loans to this end, we might find additional reason for urging the very highest substitute for Gold and Silver for the use of the Treasury and the circulation of the country resting upon its enormous expenditures, in what is now threatened in this City—the discredit at bank of the United States Notes, without the legal tender, as current funds. Mr. CHASE warned the House of this danger on Monday, through a brief but urgent note to the Chairman of the Ways and Means. We believe that four-fifths of our Bank Presidents would deplore the necessity of anything like a general discredit in their dealings with their depositors and with each other. But they seem to be paralyzed for any bold step to prevent it. The men who have made themselves conspicuous against the credit of the Government, because they are not permitted absolutely to control the accounts and negotiations of the Treasury, would appear to be in complete and undisturbed control of the regulations governing the exchanges and settlements of the Clearing-house. No effort, as far as we are advised, is made to throw off this control, by making these United States Notes, which constitute so large a portion of the currency that reaches New-York from the interior, (and the whole currency of the local Sub-Treasury,) a medium for the adjustment of the daily balances between the Banks, in whole or in part. On the contrary, the Banks which have been most liberal and accommodating in receiving them, are compelled to pay to others who refuse them altogether the full rate of 7 per cent. interest, while money is worth only 6 per cent. in the open market, on balances growing out of this discrimination.

If a more emphatic illustration of the mischievous purpose of this small (but, it seems, formidable,) minority against the credit of the Treasury in a season of public danger were still wanting, it might be discovered in the consequences to the security of their own Association, which they desperately put at risk. Their entire capital is locked up in Government stocks and Treasury bonds. Beyond this capital they owe $106,000,000 to their depositors, or nearly eighty millions in excess of their specie means. This eighty millions is represented by mercantile and other discounts and loans, a very large portion of which, we are given to understand, is of recent creation, directly or indirectly based upon contracts with or supplies to the Government, and depending upon the ability of the Treasury to pay off the public creditors. In the very nature and wide ramification of our army and navy expenditures, this must necessarily be the case. They constitute nearly or quite one-half the active business of the seaboard cities and of the States West, either occupied by our army, or supplying the army with men and munitions. The extent of the imminent danger not only to the credit of the Treasury but the safety of business generally, including the condition of the Banks themselves, may thus be estimated by our Representatives in Congress, and if rightly weighed, it must impel them to the promptest action.

### Recognition of Haytian and Liberian Independence—A Step in Advance.

In his message to the present Congress President LINCOLN stated that if there was any good reason why the independence of Hayti and Liberia should not be recognized by the United States, he was not aware of it. On the contrary, there are many very good reasons why it should be recognized, and hence we are very glad that the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has brought in a bill for the appointment of diplomatic representatives to these republics. Congress is, we think, in a disposition promptly to legalize the measure, without any protracted debate; and the more so, as both justice, civility and self-interest urge the recognition of Liberian and Haytian Independence.

Liberia has grown to a condition of stability, and has been declared entitled to respect under the law of nations by France, Great Britain, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Lubec, Bremen, Hamburg, Portugal and the Kingdom of Italy. These and other Powers have formed treaty relations with it, stimulated by substantial commercial benefits derived from this vigorous embryo of African empire. Owing to the kind feelings of the people toward this country, the American flag and American trade have been received on the same friendly terms as those of the most favored lands. But it is surely hardly just that we should enjoy these material benefits while treating their author with contemptuous neglect. Besides, our African trade has already suffered much from the want of diplomatic and commercial relations with Liberia, and there is little doubt that should this short-sighted policy be persisted in, we shall soon find this lucrative trade—already amounting to several millions annually—passing into other and more cunning hands. A just and sensible policy, on the other hand, would enable our countrymen to carry on this rich trade with more advantage than any other people.

Hayti has already seen two generations of independence, and has been recognized and treated as a nation by every important Government of the world except our own. She has, to-day, treaties of friendship and commerce with England, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland, the Hanse Towns, Prussia, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the Kingdom of Italy—the United States alone standing sullenly apart. France has lately sent the Marquis de Forbin Janson as her diplomatic representative and Consul-General to Port-au-Prince, the Capital of Hayti; England has just recalled Mr. SPENCER ST. JOHN from the East to place him as Chargé at the same place; while Spain has transferred to Port-au-Prince, as her representative, Señor ANTONIO ALVAREZ, who represented his nation at St. Domingo City, during the recent annexation of Dominica to the Spanish dominions—measures which show conclusively that European nations are fully alive to the importance of having at these centres diplomatic representation corresponding to the vast and growing commercial relations of this tropical Republic.

We bring prominently into the foreground these purely material considerations, lest it should be deemed that the recognition of these two Republics is claimed on any merely philanthropic grounds. It needs no philanthropy to see the inconsistency of denying recognition to these two nations, while we send pompous plenipotentiaries to several Powers whose united intercourse with the United States is not a tithe of the commercial importance of either Liberia or Hayti. At the same time, the passage of the bill which Senator SUMNER has introduced into Congress, recognizing these two nations of the black race, will undoubtedly mark progress on our own part. For years our most enlightened statesmen have urged the measure whenever there appeared to be any prospect of even a hearing from those in authority. HENRY CLAY, in a letter from Ashland, in 1851, remarks: "I have thought for years that the independence of Liberia ought to be recognized by our Government, and I have frequently urged it upon persons connected with the Administration, and I shall continue to do so if I have suitable opportunities." But in vain the efforts of the noble-hearted statesman and his compeers. The slave-lords ruled in our legislative halls, and dictated our National policy—foreign as well as domestic; and it was fated that the race which plays so tragic a part in our own history, should be everywhere wronged and despised by the American Republic. Happily, that horrible incubus is lifted off the nation. And it will be evidence that we are really entering on a dispensation of purity and justice, if Congress proceed to right this ancient wrong, so far as it can, by receiving into the kinship of nations these two republics. We hope it needs no urging of ours to induce the prompt passage of the bill.

### Mr. Seward and the Presidency.

The emphatic refusal of Mr. SEWARD to permit the use of his name in connection with the next Presidential canvass, was announced, yesterday, in our Washington correspondence. Some ardent but injudicious friend of the Secretary of State, impressed, no doubt, by the magnitude of that statesman's recent services in saving the country from a collision with a European Power, had sought permission to associate his name with the Presidency. The suggestion is met, not only with a prompt negative, but with an eloquent rebuke. Mr. SEWARD declares his intention to end his public career with his retirement from his present office. He conceives himself entitled, by half a lifetime of energy devoted entirely to the service of his State and country, to a discharge from further active duty, and of this right he is disposed to avail himself. When the Union shall be restored, the administration of the laws replaced in its customary channel, and a new era of National peace, prosperity and progress inaugurated, the Secretary will demand his dismissal from a service wherein his labors will have so essentially contributed to the salvation of the people.

It would be the height of folly to conjecture how far this determination may prove acceptable to the people at the end of three years—years likely to be crowded with events, accidents, contingencies, which at this crisis in the national destiny defy human foresight. The circumstances which shall make and unmake the men of 1864 have yet to arise. If the most careful scrutiny were made of that long list of statesmen and soldiers, who are at this moment prominent in the public regard, it would only satisfy the inquirer that no one of them as yet stands so immovable in popular esteem as to be beyond the chance of displacement. In advance of the foremost, another, with services more substantial, or to the mind of the mob, more dazzling and captivating, may presently take his place, and he in his turn may be superseded by some fresh popular hero, who for the moment shall sway the masses absolutely. And, after all, if we judge by a law which has long been conclusive, the successful Presidential candidate of another term may be a new and untried man, as yet illustrious only for obscurity, and whose principal claim to office is the absence of decided recommendation. Three of such years as those through which the nation is struggling, are equal to decades of ordinary times. All prophesy is therefore presumption. We are only authorized to believe that those now prominently engaged in the public service will be less likely than others to furnish the future candidate; and we unite with Mr. SEWARD in denouncing the premature folly of those who select this moment of national agony to thrust upon the public attention a subject so utterly irrelevant and undeserving of consideration.

It may, nevertheless, be a matter of regret that an opportunity in some shape has not presented itself to others in the administration of public concerns to disavow, with equal emphasis, their aspirations for the Presidency. There is no disguising the existence of a popular impression that several gentlemen in elevated office would not be indisposed to replace Mr. LINCOLN, and that they shape their course with too consistent reference to the possibility of needing the suffrages of a reunited people hereafter. If the patriotic example of Mr. SEWARD should move any of these to define their positions clearly, so as to acquit themselves of suspicions which may do them injustice, and certainly tend to impair the confidence of the people in the advisers of the President, we should have double reason for approving the course of the Secretary of State.

SWEARING THE REBELS.—Gen. HALLECK is evidently determined to "swear" every rebel in Missouri. A short time ago the Secessionists in the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce thought they had achieved a triumph over the Union members by electing officers of their own ilk for the year; but no sooner had the rebels and semi-rebels been elected to their places, than the whole of them—president, secretary, directors and all the other officers—were peremptorily required to take the most stringent oath of allegiance, under penalty—if they attempted to exercise their functions—of being arrested for contempt, and punished according to the laws of war. At the same time, the president, secretary, librarian, directors, and other officers of the Mercantile Association, were required to follow the same course, or be punished in the same penalties. In our last issue again we published another order from the same source, dated at St. Louis, requiring the President, Professors and Curators of the University of Missouri to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, and if any one failed to do so, and yet attempted to exercise his official functions, he should be tried and punished as for a military offence. "The institution," says Gen. HALLECK, "having been endowed by the Government of the United States, its funds should not be used to teach treason or to instruct traitors." And the authorities of the University are advised to expel from its walls all persons who, by word or deed, favor, assist or abet the rebellion. The Presidents and Directors of all Railroad Companies, are also required, under penalty, to take the oath. Neither must they employ any conductor, engineer, station-master, agent, or any other employe, who has not taken the oath. No contract will be made by Quartermasters with any man until he shall have taken the oath. All clerks, agents and employes in the service in that Department, must take the oath; and any officer who shall keep in employ any man who has not been sworn, shall be arrested and tried. All clergymen, professors, teachers, and, indeed, all the white men in Missouri, are requested by Gen. HALLECK to come forward at once, and attest their allegiance to the Government, so that they may be known and recognized, and distinguished from rebels.

Remarkable success seems to follow these moral orders of Gen. HALLECK. The great rebels of the Chamber of Commerce came right up to the rack; the Mercantile rebels followed; one man of doubtful loyalty after another pursued the same path, and we expect to hear, in a day or two, as the result of yesterday's order, that all the professors, curators, presidents, contractors, and all the employed and unemployed in Missouri, outside of Gen. PRICE'S camp, have declared their eternal and unflinching loyalty. This swearing process undoubtedly does good to the rebels, in many ways. It shows what a thin veneer Secessionism is when bitter old pro-Slavery rebels can cast it off and return to loyalty thus easily. A great many of these men, now taking the oath in Missouri, belonged but a few months ago to the class of fellows who, a little further South, are now swearing that they will never, never, never submit to the authority and supremacy of the National Government. But why may not the rebels of Memphis New-Orleans, Savannah and Richmond be all, before another year, brought to at least as high a standard of loyalty as their "swearing" brethren have now reached in Missouri? It only requires the same success to follow our arms in the most embittered of the other rebel States to produce the same results as have followed in Missouri.

### The Age of Mendacity.

Lord BACON somewhere says that "a mixture of a lie doth ever add pleasure;" but if his Lordship were living at the present day, we are inclined to think that he would have found the mixture altogether too strong to be at all pleasant. Was there ever seen, since the world began, so monstrous a crop of falsehood as have sprung up out of the present rebellion? It would seem as if the father of lies himself had come down in power, finding his especial home, of course, in that region where the "sum of villainies" has brought forth its appropriate yield of treason and other crimes, but not, by any means, confining his operations to that quarter.

Lying has been one of the most powerful weapons in the rebel armory, as also one most freely used. What would they have accomplished abroad but for lies? Set aside the more general lies as to the causes of the trouble, the oppressions which the South has endured, and the tyranny of the ever-encroaching North, the blameless purposes of the rebels, and the terrible designs of those who were in arms to sustain the Goverument—though on all these points lies have swarmed in England and on the Continent, like flies in Egypt. But what lies have been told about the blockade and its efficiency, about our armies and their discipline, about the capacity of our Generals and the valor of our soldiers! What lies about the tone of feeling here toward England! What would the affair of the *Trent* have been but for the lies of the aiders of the rebellion? How they have lied about Mr. SEWARD, until, from the peace-loving statesman that he is, he stood forth to the English mind in the character of the traditional nursery giant, with his

> "Fee, Faw, Fum,
> I smell the blood of an Englishman,
> Dead or alive I will have some."

And they have lied so stoutly, so fluently, so numberlessly, that nothing is rejected were it "gross as a mountain, open, palpable." Witness the ridiculous story about Mr. SEWARD telling the Duke of Newcastle that we intended to insult England, and that still more ridiculous cock-and-bull story of Gen. SCOTT'S having offered Canada to LOUIS NAPOLEON as the price of intervention on his part. Who can calculate the effect of such things among the people? Eagerly accepted by those who wish to believe them, and who use them to accomplish their own purposes, it takes time for truth to do away with their evil effects, if indeed they are ever entirely done away. It is quite possible that the next generation will not escape the evils which will result simply from this unscrupulous lying in England.

But if this is so abroad, how much more is it so in the rebel States. The whole rebellion is a gigantic lie, and based upon lies as Venice is upon piles. But for long-continued lying, the people of the Southern States never would have learned to look upon the North as hostile to them, and, moreover, as filled with a race of cowardly peddlers who would run at the mere sight of a Southerner. Who can calculate the effect which these two lies alone have had throughout the South? And these are of the smallest and least important of the falsehoods which have raised and nourished this rebellion. The character of the people, the lack of education and general information, rendered it easy for their crafty leaders to lead them thus miserably astray, and every day has made them more subject to this evil influence, thrown them further back into darkness, in which all horrid shapes are easily conjured up.

It is pitiable thus to behold a community "given over to believe lies." But what can we do about it? For the enlightening of the Southern darkness, and for the overthrow of the lies which have found congenial home therein, we must trust mainly to events. A few more battles like that of Mill Spring will kill the lie about Northern cowardice. A few more months of the blockade, unbroken by English fleets, "on the rampage" after cotton, will kill the lie that cotton is king. The lie that Slavery is the best thing for the negro race, if it has not already been killed by the course of events at Fortress Monroe and Port Royal, will surely be killed with the Rebellion itself. From the date of its overthrow, freedom will resume her natural place as the animating spirit of our Constitution and Government all over the land, and the false god of Slavery will take its place among the *dii minorum gentium*. But if the rebellion is successful in establishing itself upon that rotten foundation of falsehood, it will be only that it may be more hideous, and that the world may see more plainly through all the ages, that a lie is poor timber to build society upon, above all things a lie that feeds the rich at the expense of the poor, and strengthens the strong at the expense of the weak. A lie may possibly run a league while truth is putting on her boots, but truth always wins the race in the end—and though these lies, sown broadcast over land and over sea, must shoot up a crop of pain and trouble, yet shall the land be prepared in this way for the better seed of truth which shall bear fruit in long continued blessings.

# NEWS FROM ALBANY.

## A Misunderstanding About Saturday's Adjournment—Action on the Bright Resolutions—The Inspection of Steam Boilers—A Metropolitan Board of Health—Extension of Streets in New-York—A Proposed Law for the Protection of Witnesses, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

Some misunderstanding seems to have prevailed as to what time the Senate adjourned to on Saturday. Several of the Senators went home, supposing it was until Monday evening, but those who were here met in the morning. Nothing of especial interest, however, transpired. The vote on the Bright resolutions, as amended and mollified, was postponed until 1 o'clock to-day, for the benefit of the absentees. Since their amendment they are not considered so objectionable, and if pressed to their passage will, I think, be carried by a very decent majority vote.

Mr. FARRAR, of the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported a bill to confer additional power upon the Metropolitan Police Board, in inspecting steam-boilers—a grant which the public will most heartily endorse, if it contains the assurance that the inspection will be made more thorough and complete. Every now and then the public is startled and horrified by the report of some new disaster, arising from the improper construction or use of steam-boilers, and families are rendered wretched by the untimely death of their natural protectors and supporters. Any act which shall have a tendency to prevent the recurrence of such dreadful tragedies will meet with an emphatic approval. It ought to provide for the frequent obligatory inspection of every boiler in the City, by competent engineers, and to affix heavy penalties for the use of any boiler which does not receive their full approval.

The House met at 7 o'clock in the evening, Mr. HULBURD, of St. Lawrence, in the Chair. Upon a roll-call, sixty-six members, just a quorum, answered to their names.

Mr. BENEDICT, of Kings County, introduced a bill in relation to establishing a Metropolitan Board of Health, for New-York, Kings, and Richmond Counties. It provides that the Governor, with consent of the Senate, shall appoint the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, the President of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, and seven citizens—four from New-York (two of whom shall be physicians); two from Brooklyn (one of whom must be a physician), and one from Richmond County—who shall constitute a Metropolitan Board of Health for those Counties, whose chief executive officer must also be a physician; that this Board shall supercede and succeed to all the powers, duties and privileges of the several bureaux, officers, &c., now controlling this whole subject within the prescribed limits; that, if any premises, place, street or public building is not properly cleansed, within a given time after notice is served, they shall have it done themselves, and charge the expense to the neglectful proprietor or contractor having the work in charge; that one member of the seven shall be appointed each year, to hold office for seven years, subject to removal in the same manner and for like cause as provided for in the statute with reference to sheriffs; that they shall hold meetings at least once a week; that all expenses, which they shall esteem necessary to carry out their duties, are to be levied on the different cities in proportion to their representation in the Assembly, but that the salaries are to be paid by the counties, from which the members are chosen, and that the salary, in the case of the members of the Board shall be one thousand dollars per year, and to those of their number acting as the Health Commissioners, such an amount additional, not exceeding five hundred dollars, as the Board may allow them. It will be seen that the act is very comprehensive in its provisions, and involves a radical change of the whole present system.

Mr. PHELPS, of New-York, introduced a bill to extend certain streets to the bulkhead line of April 17, 1857; to release the title of the State in all land within that line at or before this time under water, to the City Corporation, and empowering them to lay out such exterior streets in such limits as they deem necessary. The bill has been drawn under the especial supervision of Judge BRONSON, Corporation Counsel, and receives the approbation of Mayor OPDYKE. It is made in the form of a *general* law, to avoid petitions and bills innumerable, by vesting the disposition of said lands entirely outside of the Legislature and in the hands of the city authorities.

The bill in reference to the closing of Manhattan-square, which I noticed sometime since, had been reported favorably to the House by the Committee on Cities, and will soon come up for discussion in Committee of the Whole. I do not think it is likely to pass without active opposition, as several remonstrances are already filed against it. Notice was given of a bill to increase the number of judges in the Court of Common Pleas in the City and County of New-York. Mr. O'BRIEN, of New-York, introduced his bill to prevent citizens of the States in rebellion from entering suits in the Courts of this State. Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to protect witnesses before either House of the Legislature from prosecution on their own testimony. As I remarked in my last letter, the law, as now framed, subjects both the briber and the bribed to the same punishment, and as there are usually no witnesses to a bribery operation, the result is to cut Legislative Committees off from their only reliable channel of information. This bill is intended to remedy the evil, and it propounds no new principle; for it is well established by precedent, that no witness in any Court can be compelled to give testimony implicating himself, and by natural sequence, criminals who become State's evidence are released from the consequences of their guilt. It is better that they should escape, than thereby their coadjutors may be punished, than that, by their silence, *all* parties should avoid punishment, and thus no check be applied to acknowleged evils.

Summer tourists will be glad to know that a bill has passed through the Committee of the Whole, making such alterations in the charter of Niagara village, that the local authorities will be much better able than heretofore, to repress the abuses growing out of the hack system, or rather the whole system of "runners." The provisions of the amended charter, if faithfully applied, will give strangers much relief from their former trials and troubles in this famous watering-place. The House was employed this morning upon general orders during the whole session, and the bills coming up were of especial interest.

Mr. ALLEY, of Stanton, called up his resolutions of instruction to Senators and Representatives to vote against a General Bankrupt law.

The temper of the House was decidedly averse to the resolution, and Mr. PHELPS showed by a simple statement of facts how unnecessary such a resolution was, as the whole subject had undoubtedly received more consideration from members of Congress and was better understood by them than by this Legislature. The resolutions went to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. TRACEY called up his resolutions instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to vote for the abolition of sutlers. Mr. ALVORD suggested that it would be easier and more humane to abolish the office, rather than the sutlers themselves, a view of the case to which Mr. TRACEY at once assented. Mr. PIERCE moved to amend by providing also for a tobacco ration. He did not use the weed, but thought a good many of the soldiers would like it, and it would help them to whip the scoundrelly rebels. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved to add also cider, if the soldiers desire it, but withdrew the amendment, in deference to the feelings of gentlemen who felt aggrieved that any allusion should be cast on such an important resolution.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, moved as a substitute that Senators and Representatives be requested to resign their seats, and that this Legislature do adjourn to Washington and assume their duties. The whole subject was laid upon the table. This proves, you see, that "there is a tide in the affairs of men," and Legislatures too, and that it is now turning against these manifold resolutions of instruction. I doubt whether many more can be passed, except in cases where their propriety and necessity is very evident to all.

In the Senate this morning, the Bright resolutions being the special order, were taken up immediately after the reading of the journal. Senator RICHARDS introduced an amendment to the substitute proposing to extend its provisions so that it should include all traitors or sympathizers with rebellion in all departments. After prolonged debate this amendment was voted down by a large majority. This vote, to do justice to those who voted with the majority, does not indicate any tenderfootedness with regard to traitors generally, but the amendment was supposed to be a skillful shift to break the blow intended primarily for Mr. BRIGHT, and was therefore voted down. The amendment of Mr. BELL to the original resolution, declaring that, in the opinion of the Legislature, BRIGHT is a traitor, and ought to be removed from his seat in the Senate, was then adopted by a vote of 21 to 8. The original resolution, thus amended, was then passed by the same vote. An additional resolution was then proposed, intended to cover the case of all traitors holding office under the Government. It lies over for one day, under the rule, but will, doubtless, be passed as soon as it can be reached. Whatever the public may think as to the propriety of the expression of this opinion by the Senate, they will all realize that the opinion itself is such as it is. But little doubt exists in the public mind that BRIGHT is a secret traitor, even if he has committed no act by which he can be made amenable to the laws, and it will be rejoiced to know that, if any official body thinks it competent to itself to express *any* opinion, that *opinion* is condemnatory. H.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

### SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the resolutions instructing Senators KING and HARRIS to vote for the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT, were taken up.

The question being first, on the resolution offered by Mr. BELL, which does not instruct the Senators to vote for the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT, but expresses the opinion that he is a traitor, and ought to be expelled,

Mr. BAILEY spoke briefly in opposition to instructing Senators HARRIS and KING, contending that it would be an unwarrantable interference with rights, privileges and duties of the members of the Senate. He (BAILEY) supported the substitute because it simply expresses the opinion that Mr. BRIGHT is guilty. He regretted that the resolutions had been introduced, but since they were here, they must be acted on. He hoped the substitute would prevail.

Mr. WILLARD moved to substitute the following:

*Resolved*, That all disloyal men in office ought to be removed, whether they are in Congress or elsewhere.

Messrs. HUTCHINSON and LOW argued in favor of the justice and propriety of the original resolutions.

The debate was continued by Messrs. RAMSEY, RICHARDS, GANSON, and LANIER, who opposed any interference with the Senate of the United States in a matter in which they were to adjudge on the evidence before them.

Mr. WILLARD's substitute was lost by a vote of 11 to 8.

Mr. BELL's substitute for the original resolutions was then adopted by yeas, 21; nays, 8.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Angel, Bailey, Bell, Clark, Cook, Farrar, Folger, Harding, Hutchinson, Little, Low, Montgomery, Munroe, Richardson, Robertson, Sanford, Smith, Tobey, Truman and Young—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Connolly, Freer, Ganson, Murphy, Pryne, Ramsey and Willard—8.

The resolution as adopted is as follows:

*Resolved*, If the Assembly concur, that in the opinion of the Legislature of the State of New-York, JESSE D. BRIGHT, a Senator of the United States from Indiana, is a traitor, and ought to be removed from his seat.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY.—In relation to the Jail and Penitentiary in the County of Kings.

To close part of Partition-street, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Loan Improvement Company.

By Mr. LOW.—To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to trials by Jury, and in respect to drawing Jurors.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn, by requiring bale or bundled hay to be marked with the weight.

By Mr. MONROE—To regulate the powers, the duty and compensation of Captains of the Port and Harbor-masters in the port of New-York.

By Mr. LITTLE—To amend the General Fire Insurance Law.

By Mr. ——To continue the corporation of the Brooklyn Institute and amend its charter.

HARBOR-MASTERS OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. MUNROE's bill regulating the powers, duties and compensation of Harbor-masters and Captain of the port of New-York, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. Provides for the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, of a Captain of the port of New-York, and subordinate to his direction, eleven Harbor-masters—nine to reside in New-York, and two in Brooklyn. At least five of them shall have been captains, pilots or seamen of the port of New-York. The Captain of the Port to hold office for three, and the Harbor-masters for two years, unless removed for cause. The Captain of the Port to give a bond for $10,000, with two sureties, and the Harbor-masters for $2,000.

SEC. 2. The Captain to divide the port into eleven districts, and locate the Harbor-masters as he from time to time may deem proper.

SEC. 3. The Captain shall reserve the space from east side of Pier No. 2 East River, to east side of Pier No. 9 for the use of canal-boats, from the 20th March to the 1st January each year, and also such other accommodations for said boats as he may deem proper.

SEC. 4. Imposes a fine of $100 a day on every vessel that uses or enters the space set apart for canal-boats, without the written consent of the Captain, after being notified by the Captain or Harbor-master to leave.

SEC. 5. All fees to be paid into hands of the Captain, who shall keep an account open at all times to the Harbor-masters' inspection, and shall each month verify the same under oath, and divide said fees equally between himself and the Harbor-masters, deducting office and legal expenses not exceeding $250 each month.

SEC. 6. Authorizes the collection of the following fees: United States vessels over 100 tons burden, and foreign vessels permitted by the United States laws to enter the port on the same terms as United States vessels, 1½ per cent. per ton, computed from the registers or enrollments; all other foreign vessels, 3 cents per ton; but coastwise sloops and schooners, over 100 tons, shall pay $2 fee, and no more. Where difficulties arise between vessels of less than 100 tons, and the Captain or Harbor-master is called upon to settle the same, the vessel in fault shall pay a fee of $2 if a sailing vessel, and $1 if a canal-boat or barge. The Captain is empowered to collect all fees within 48 hours after the arrival of the vessel, and in default of payment, after demanding the same of the master, owner or consignee, he shall recover double the amount of such fees. All fees to be paid to the Captain or his written order, and he may employ necessary assistance in collecting, at an expense not exceeding 5 per cent. on the amount collected, which expense shall be considered office expense.

SEC. 7. Subject to the general supervision of the Captain, the Harbor-masters are to assign positions for vessels, move the same, require one to accommodate the other, &c., and vessels refusing to comply with the directions given, are subjected to a fine of $50 and costs.

SEC. 8. Forbids Harbor-masters absenting themselves from their districts without the written permission of the Captain; prohibits them from appointing any deputy to do their duty, collecting any fees not authorized by the Captain, or receive any present or perquisite as compensation for any service rendered under the act, under a penalty of $50 fine, and thirty days' imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court, in addition.

SEC. 9. Any unauthorized person performing a Harbor-master's duty to be subjected to sixty days' imprisonment, and $25 fine in addition, if the Court should so decide.

Provisions are also made for the hearing of complaints by the Captain, who may suspend a Harbor-master if he thinks proper; for the punishment of the Captain by fine and imprisonment, if he accepts any present as compensation for services rendered under the act; for the application of all fines and penalties collected, to the New-York Hospital; for annual reports to the Governor, and against any removal except for malfeasance of office or willful neglect of duty.

REGULATING THE SALE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Mr. BRADLEY's bill, regulating the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn, requires that every bale or bundle shall be marked with the weight in pounds of all the materials, other than hay or straw, contained in or around the same, which shall be deducted from the gross weight, as tare, when the hay or straw shall be sold. When loose hay or straw is sold, the weight of the cart or vehicle shall afterwards be ascertained, and in like manner deducted. No hay or straw shall be moistened with any liquid, or shall be increased in weight by the introduction of any substance not necessary for the cure and preservation thereof. Any infringement of the law is to be deemed a misdemeanor.

### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The Assembly was occupied this forenoon in considering bills in Committee of the Whole.

The bill to amend the general Fire Insurance law as passed by the Senate, was ordered to a third reading.

Several other bills of local interest only were also acted on.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last performance but one of the season will take place to-night, and, by general request, VERDI's latest opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," will be given for the last time. If the weather is at all propitious the house will undoubtedly be brilliantly attended. The two American *prime donne*, Miss KELLOGG and Miss HINKLEY, together with all the leading male artists of the Academy, will appear in this favorite work.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—COLEMAN'S comedy of "The Poor Gentleman" is a work which must always be pleasing to an audience capable of the better emotions of the heart. It is as impossible to resist the broad geniality of a generous nature like *Sir Robert Bramble's*, as it is to be indifferent to the misfortunes of a modest gentleman like *Lieut. Worthington*. If such shining examples of goodness and high-strung heritancy have not existed in the world, it is surely no fault of the dramatist. Where the bright side of humanity is to be portrayed, he would be a dull artist who did not impart to it the full lustre of ingenious workmanship. COLEMAN has thrown around the two characters we have named the whole interest of his play. The other people are auxiliary to the main idea, and simply reflect the needed light to show the various phases of open-handed and somewhat blundering generosity, and its opposite, delicate and sensitive apprehension of obligation.

Mr. BLAKE as *Sir Robert Bramble*, was all that the author could have desired. It is in such parts that we recognize the justice of the high reputation which the gentleman enjoys. Mr. FISHER, as *Lieut. Worthington*, succeeded once more in giving us a true representation of a gentleman. His bearing throughout was marked by good-breeding, and that quiet considerateness which is always its result. Usually the *Lieutenant* is represented as a miserable compound of penury, pride and pomposity, and his rudeness excites the contempt of the audience, rather than his misfortunes its pity. Mr. FISHER tramples on the absurd tradition, and wins the sympathy of all by doing so. Mrs. HOEY has so small a part that it would be superfluous to say more than that she looked charming, and gave it the best interpretation that was possible. Mrs. VERNON as the *Hon. Miss Lucretia Mac Tab* was excellent, as she always is in such parts. The *Humphrey* of Mr. HOLLAND was gruff and good. The *Frederick Bramble* of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, full of youthful spirit and hearty impulse. Mr. YOUNG as *Dr. Ollapod* did not compare favorably with his predecessors in the same *rôle*, but succeeded in making the audience laugh, for which much may be forgiven. Mr. FLOYD as *Sir Charles Cropland* did not place the British aristocracy in a favorable light. This excellent artist has done so well during the season that it is a pity to have to refer to absolute defects of elocution, such as using the dominant organ of the face for purposes of speech, and curling up his dialogue in such a way that every sentence produces the effect of a conundrum on the ear.

The comedy of "Town and Country," will be given to-night.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—SALTING THE STREETS.—The Commissioners of Health held a special meeting yesterday at the Mayor's Office, called at the instance of several of the railroad and stage proprietors, with reference to the salting of the streets. Affidavits were presented by those opposed to the measure, tending to show its disastrous consequences to horses, in one stable alone, one hundred and twenty-three horses having been laid up from frozen feet in consequence of sprinkling salt on the snow. On the other hand, one party (Mr. T. BAILEY MYERS) claimed, that if permitted, he could prove that the salting of the streets to dissolve the snow, was absolutely beneficial to horses. After considerable discussion, the original mandate, prohibiting absolutely, and under heavy penalty, the use of salt on the streets, was so modified, on motion of Dr. SAYRE, Resident Physician, as to permit its use by the railroad companies on their switches and turn-outs, and an official proclamation to that effect will be at once issued.

CHILDREN MARCHING ALONG.—Yesterday afternoon the Children's Aid Society sent a large company of destitute and homeless children of this City to the West, under the charge of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN. The children looked exceedingly bright and happy, and were very neatly and comfortably dressed. This Society has had an arduous work to perform since Winter opened, and well, indeed, are they accomplishing it, with limited means, and an increase of suffering applicants of this class for help and homes. There was a little band of boys from the Newsboys' Home, No. 128 Fulton-street, in this company.

THE TRICK OF A THIEF.—A man called at the house of Mr. JAMES REED, No. 9 East Twenty-seventh-street, early on Monday evening, and handed a note to the servant girl, instructing her to give it to Mr. REED and bring him an answer, for which he would wait. The girl went away with the note, and the letter-carrier availed himself of the opportunity afforded by her absence to steal two overcoats which hung upon the stand in the hall. This trick has been played before, and servant girls should be upon guard for the rogues.

A COUNTERFEIT BILL.—Justice OSBORN, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, committed a young man known as FRANK WHITE *alias* Ryan, for examination upon a charge of having passed a counterfeit bill, purporting to be the issue of the Waterbury Bank, Conn. The complainant is a waiter at the Volks Garten, and the note was taken by him in payment for refreshments which the prisoner obtained.

THE CASE OF GORDON.—The preparations for the execution of GORDON, the convicted slaver, are still in progress. It is understood that the Judges, the District-Attorney and eight of the Jury who tried the condemned, are opposed to any interference with the sentence of the Court. No intimation has yet been received that the President will interfere to prevent the execution.

READINGS.—To-morrow evening, Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT will give some pathetic and comic readings in the lecture-room of the Church of the Redemption in East Fourteenth-street. The proceeds will go toward paying off the floating debt of the Church.

### The Italian School.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

One of the most striking and pleasing incidents connected with the progress of charity and education in this City was witnessed last evening at the Five Point's House of Industry, viz., the Festival of the Italian School under the charge of the Children's Aid Society.

At 7 o'clock the neat and commodious school-room set apart in the building for the use of the Italian children, was quite filled with a throng of scholars of both sexes, seated at their desks, and many lady and gentlemen visitors ranged at convenient points around them. The homely but decent attire of the children, their bright, attentive faces and excellent deportment, would at once have predisposed all observers in their favor, had any other stimulant than the noble character of the enterprise been requisite. Among the visitors present were Dr. GUGLIELMO GAJANI, Signori GIUSEPPE VALERIO, GIOVANNI ALBINOLA, D. G. CECCORINI, E. G. FABBRI, all Italian exiles of respectability and note. Capt. DE SANTO, the naval hero of the Sardinian service in the late final struggle for Italian independence, who so signalized his skill and courage in command of the *Maria Adelaide* at Ancona, was also a much observed and evidently gratified looker-on.

The exercises of the evening opened at 7 o'clock with prayer in Italian by Mr. CERQUA, the Superintendent. The children then read some selected pieces in English exceedingly well; one of the larger boys, a fine, bright fellow, delivered a pretty little address to the audience; the hymns, "I was a Wandering Sheep," and "There is a Happy Land," were sung in Italian and English. The boys were then carefully and very successfully examined in geography and history by the Superintendent—and after the reading of the annual report of the school by Rev. Mr. CHARLES L. BRACE, the Secretary of the Society, Mr. GAJANI, whose patriotic services in Italy, and eloquence as a lecturer in her behalf here, have made him so well and estimably known in the United States, addressed the children in Italian, commencing with the theme of Union, narrating anecdotes of the early life and after eminence of GARIBALDI, and exhorting his young hearers to blend with their love for their own glorious land beyond the seas, entire devotion to the honor and welfare of their adopted country. This brief address, in the pure Italian, spoken in the *lingua Toscana colla bocca Romana*, was received with delight by the children, who vehemently applauded it, and sang in chorus GARIBALDI's famous hymn, with which he inspired the gallant band who followed him into Lombardy in the Italian War of Resurrection.

Dr. GASSANI was followed in excellent and apposite addresses by Dr. PLATT, Dr. HITCHCOCK and WM. A. BOOTH, President of the Children's Aid Society.

A variety of warm clothing and a supply of cakes, fruits, &c., were then distributed to the children by the ladies connected with the Mission, and after the singing of the "Anthem of Liberty" by R. S. WILLIS, Esq., and lady choristers, this very interesting festival concluded, leaving an impression on the memory and in the hearts of those who witnessed it, that must bring forth suggestion of still further activity in so truly good a work. The stray children of Italy, now re-arisen to liberty and greatness, gathered in for shelter beside the hearth of America, now menaced with the loss of both!

### New-Jersey.

DETERMINED TO ANTICIPATE THE LAST CALL.—As the Jersey City ferry-boat *Gregory* was crossing the river yesterday forenoon, one of the passengers, who was standing upon the stern of the boat, was seen to take off his cap, deposit it upon the deck, together with a business card, and then leaped overboard. The alarm was given, and upon the boat being stopped, the ferry hands succeeded in rescuing the man in an insensible condition, who proved to be GEORGE R. BRETTELL, an English locksmith doing business at No. 114½ Newark-avenue, Jersey City. BRETTELL was taken home by Chief of Police MARINUS, and Dr. ZABRISKIE was called in and finally succeeded in saving his life. A few evenings since BRETTELL was found lying insensible in the street by Officer BRADLEY, and upon being taken home it was discovered that he had swallowed laudanum. Some time since BRETTELL cut his throat, but the skill of a surgeon saved his life. No cause is assigned for these acts.

QUARTERLY REPORTS.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council last evening, Recorder MARTINDALE reported that for the three months just ended 271 persons were brought before him. The following are the principal charges: Drunkenness, vagrancy and drunk and disorderly, 157; assault and battery, 19; passing counterfeit money, 5; larceny, 52; burglary, 5; receivers, 9; using threatening language, 8. Of these, 147 were discharged; 63 were committed to jail; 12 to the City Prison; 29 held to bail, and 14 fined. Chief of Police MARINUS reports that during the quarter 275 persons were arrested by the Police, of which 204 were males and 71 females. Of the above number, only 98 could read and write. Nativity—United States, 47; Ireland, 200; England, 15; Scotland, 4; Germany, 5; France, 4. Number of persons accommodated with lodgings 1,221.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Hudson County Court was engaged yesterday afternoon in the case of JOHN H. HULT, of New-York, against ROBERT KASHOW, to recover $1,000 damages for alleged assault and battery committed in November, 1860. At the time of the assault, HULT was arrested for an alleged attempt to abduct a young girl, a Swede, in Mr. KASHOW's employ, and during his absence, but the charge was not sustained. The case will be concluded to-day.

A PRESENTATION.—EDWARD RYAN, recently employed on the Jersey City Ferry, having been appointed masters's mate in the United States navy, was on Monday evening presented with a regulation sword by his fellow-employes. Mr. FRANK SMITH made the presentation speech.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of six men, enlisted in this City for the United States Cavalry, was sent to Carlisle Barracks, Penn., on Monday, in charge of a noncommissioned officer. Recruiting for this arm of the service has been very slow for some time past. Lieut. W. W. WEBB, of the Fourth Cavalry, is in charge of the Hudson-street rendezvous, and the branch office at the foot of Broadway.

The following schooners, forming part of Capt. PORTER's mortar fleet, were put into commission yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard: *Para*, *Oliver H. Lee* and *William Bacon*, and immediately hauled out into the stream to receive their powder. The mortar schooner *M. J. Carlton* left the stream yesterday for the appointed rendezvous. In connection with the mortar fleet, it is worthy of remark that great care appears to have been exercised in the selection of the various officers—none but men of good experience having been appointed. As an instance of this, we may mention one of the Master's Mates of the schooner *Para*, Mr. J. MCDONAUGH, who has had twelve years' nautical experience.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, having been filled up with stores and provisions, hauled into the stream yesterday for her powder, and is expected to sail at once for the Southern Coast. The *Sabine* has been at the yard about five weeks, during which time she has been thoroughly overhauled in the dry-dock, and received all necessary repairs. Her armament has been increased by a formidable rifled gun, which is mounted on the top-gallant forecastle, and now consists of 51 guns.

Commodore PAULDING, Capt. ALMY and Lieut. COOPER, witnessed yesterday some experiments with a steam fire-engine, which, after one failure caused by the bursting of the hose, were quite successful.

The gunboat *Forbes* still remains in the dry-dock, having a new propeller fixed, but is expected to be floated out in a few days, after which she will soon be ready for active service again.

The chartered schooner *Annie Glover* remains at the long dock, filling up with stores for Ship Island.

The steamer *Fulton* has been chartered by the Government, and is now coaling at the foot of Beach-street, North River. She will probably be used to convey troops from this station.

### THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Thomas Sparks*, lying at Pier No. 9 North River, is now loading for Locust Point. She will carry a full cargo of subsistence stores and several gun carriages. The steamer *Curlew* has been chartered by Government for Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition. The steamship *Fulton* has been chartered by Government, and now lies at the foot of Beach-street, North River, coaling, destination said to be Port Royal.

The steamship *Columbus* (previously reported wrecked) was a propeller of 500 tons, rated A 2, built by REEVES BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, in 1847, and owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The resolution favoring the expulsion of BRIGHT, having passed the House at midnight, it was taken up in the Senate to-day. There is much excitement.

### Municipal Election.

LANCASTER, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

GEORGE SANDERSON was elected Mayor over Dr. CASHDAY, the citizen's and Union candidate, to-day, by 84 majority. The contest was very warm.

### The Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

All trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad arrived to-day, notwithstanding the heavy storm, the entire track being wholly unobstructed by snow.

### The Europa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The mails per the steamship *Europa*, for Liverpool, will close at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about noon.

### Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The following is the weekly Bank statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $38,231,700 |
| Loans and discounts | 62,628,800 |
| Specie | 8,529,500 |
| Due from other Banks | 8,760,400 |
| Due to other Banks | 9,727,800 |
| Deposits | 23,500,000 |
| Circulation | 6,260,000 |

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 82½; Reading Railroad, 20; Morris Canal, 38; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.


### Bronchial Affections.

A clergyman, writing from Morristown, Ohio, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says: "Last Spring I feared my lungs were becoming dangerously involved, and until I used your Troches, could not preach a sermon of ordinary length without hoarseness; but now (with the assistance of 'Troches,') I have, in the past five weeks, preached some forty sermons."

**At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,**
(Between 11th and 12th sts.)
A very cheap and desirable

| | |
|---|---|
| BALMORAL BOOT for | $2 50 |
| A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for | $3 00 |

**To be Satisfied with the Purchase of a** Sewing-Machine, those who contemplate buying should understand the merits of the leading stitches—the Grover & Baker Stitch, and the Shuttle or Lock Stitch—both of which can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.


## DIED.

WORRALL.—In this City, on Tuesday Feb. 4, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Worrall, and daughter of the late Robert W. Jaques, in the 31st year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

MORRILL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 3, GEORGIANA T. DAVIS, eldest daughter of Capt. Joseph and Phebe E. Morrill, in the 11th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 127 East 30th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 3, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARK, relict of William Clark, aged 78 years and 9 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of her son, Thomas Clark, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, James Davis, No. 196 Chrystie-st. Her remains will be taken to New-Utrecht, L. I., for interment.

DIXEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 3, after a lingering illness, of consumption, WILLIAM DIXEY, second son of the late Gen. Geo. Dixey.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 28 Bank-st., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

GRIFFITHS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 3, after a very brief illness, HENRY CLAY, second son of John M. and Emma A. Griffiths, aged 17 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 374 Grand, corner Norfolk-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock.

THORN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 3, JULIA ANN, wife of Ebenezer Thorn, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with those of her father, Barnes Underhill, and sons-in-law, William Byron and Theodore Snyder, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 181 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., without further notice.

LAING.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, JAMES LAING, a native of Scotland, aged 56 years and 6 months.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 267 West 33d-st., on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock.

EAGLETON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, of scarlet fever, CARRIE, daughter of J. J. and Sarah N. Eagleton, aged 11 months and 22 days.

MOOR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, WM. S. MOOR, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BANTA.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, MARY L., daughter of Wm. S. and Mary J. Banta, aged 3 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 299 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

PRESTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, CHARLES E. PRESTON, aged 28 years and 7 months.

The members of the Police force, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 62 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

RANDELL.—On Monday, Feb. 3, BELLE, eldest child of Frank M. and Kate S. Randell, aged 1 year, 9 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., at Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

BARTER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, EMILY M., daughter of Thomas O. Barter, of Louisville, aged 6 years and 7 months.

Notice of funeral in this evening and Thursday morning papers.

NOBLE.—On Monday, Feb. 3, AMANDA F., wife of John Noble, and daughter of George and Frances Sweepeniser, aged 21 years, 9 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the Moravian Church, on Staten Island, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

HARRISON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, WILLIAM, son of Charles and Martha Harrison, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of 6th-st. and Boston Road, Morrisania.

CROSBY.—At Great Notch, N. J., at the residence of E. D. Conant, Mrs. ELIZABETH CROSBY, relict of Eleazer Crosby, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Cars will leave Jersey City (from Pavonia Ferry) for Paterson at 10:16 A. M.

☞ Orange County and Sullivan County papers please copy.

FELLOWS.—In Woodstock, West Farms, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 3, at the residence of his father, Edward B. Fellows, CHAS. PETERSON FELLOWS, aged 18 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Morrisania Depôt on the arrival of the 11:15 A. M. train from 26th-st.

CORNELL.—In Stamford, Conn., on Monday morning, Feb. 3, JULIA CORNELL, widow of John V. Cornell.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 11½ o'clock, from the residence of Sands Seely, Esq., Stamford. Her remains will be interred in the receiving vault at the Stamford Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the Stamford Depôt to meet the 9 o'clock train from New-York City to convey the friends to the house.


OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
**KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 57.—Feb. 4, 1862.
19, 61, 38, 73, 58, 3, 1, 65, 49, 64, 47, 37, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 58.—Feb. 4, 1862.
1, 73, 2, 31, 19, 72, 17, 41, 49, 33, 54, 11, 9, 55.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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## PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

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paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

**THE LOW PRICE**

of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

**TRACTS OF LAND**

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and

**GREAT VALUE OF**

the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

**THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS**

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—This Day

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. preferred cases, 24. 4½, 11. Enumerated.—Nos. 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Calendar will not be called until Monday, Feb. 10. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 91½, 38, 309, 253, 319, 320, 323, 324, 325, 327, 328, 330, 3, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, Law and Facts.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 773, 2927, 3041, 437, 1139, 2897, 2643, 3045, 3003, 1125, 2771, 1913, 3009, 3067, 3271. *Part II.*—Nos. 1136.1912, 3196, 3260, 3336, 2352, 2922, 3492, 3494, 3496, 3458, 3460, 3462, 3470, 3514.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 803, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 850—(referred in 1861, 851)—852, 853, 854, 856, 857, 859, 860. *Part II.*—Nos. (Tried) 702, 657, 698, 361, 725, 505, 820½, 596, 286, 1366, 1367, 1368, 703, 609, 885.

### Assignments—Levies on Assigned Property where the Assignments are not Filed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

*Hermann, Assignee, &c.* vs. *Reid.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday.

Certain property had been assigned to the plaintiff under date of 2d November, 1860, and the assignment was not filed until the 8th of the same month. Meantime a levy had been made upon a portion of the property so assigned.

This action was to recover the possession of the property, the defence being that the assignment was not filed when the levy was made, and was therefore no notice.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff.

T. E. Stewart and S. E. Lowe for plaintiff; N. A. Chadsey for defendant.

### City Railway Travel—Cars Without Brakes.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

*David O. Nichols, by Joseph C. Howe, his guardian,* vs. *The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an action brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, occasioned by the alleged negligence of the defendants, or their agent, a driver of one of their cars.

It appeared on the trial that the plaintiff, a boy, on the 9th of August, 1858, was engaged in carrying newspapers, and got on a one-horse car at Vesey-street, on which there was no brake. The driver ordered him to take a seat outside of the car, as is alleged, and he got on the seat with the driver. On reaching Thirteenth-street, the boy asked the driver to stop, that he might get off. The horse was brought from a trot to a walk, and the boy got down on the step of the car, prepared to jump to the ground whenever the car should stop. While thus standing, the driver's attention being engaged in making change for a passenger who had shortly before got in, the horse suddenly started and threw the boy upon the track. The car ran against him and injured him seriously. The questions for the jury to determine are, whether the accident was produced by the negligence of the Company in placing no brake on the car, or by the carelessness of the driver in not stopping the car when the boy desired to get off. They must also pass upon the question whether the plaintiff is himself at fault in attempting to get off while the car was in motion. Case still on.

Henry A. Cram & J. W. Fowler for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Slosson & J. H. Platt for defendants.

### Two Horse-traders turn Litigants—The Result.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

*Caleb W. Lacy* vs. *Wm. Meyers.*—This was an action to recover possession of a horse which the plaintiff alleged the defendant had taken from him by an unfair advantage.

It is charged that the defendant desired to exchange or "swop," a small horse belonging to him, for the plaintiff's large animal, which was a stronger beast, and better adapted to the uses of the defendant.

They agreed to exchange, as appeared on the trial, upon the payment of $20 by the defendant, and the defendant took possession of the horse. Some detail of the trade not as yet being adjusted, the plaintiff went to the residence of the defendant, the next day, for the purpose of completing the transaction, but did not find the defendant, as expected. He thereupon took his horse back, suspecting bad faith.

The plaintiff then averred that subsequently the defendant desired the plaintiff to go with him (defendant) to see his (defendant's) friend in respect to business of some sort, to which plaintiff agreed, and drove his horse and carriage to the place of business of the "friend," to whom he was introduced. While engaged in conversation with this friend, he alleges that the defendant took his horse from the carriage, and has since held wrongful possession of him.

The defendant denied the plaintiff's allegations, averring a legitimate transaction. Verdict for plaintiff for $102 50. McCunn, Swartwout & Fine for plaintiff. Wm. M. Allen for defendant.

### Surrogate's Court.

*Wills Admitted.*—The wills of M. S. Tresher Margaret Gowsbatt, J. C. Offinger and Thomas Butler, were now admitted to probate, none of them containing any provisions of public interest.

### Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The first, second and third class of motions are called by Justice LEONARD, in the General Term room. The fourth, fifth and sixth classes are called in the Special Term room, together with the reserved cases and the General Calendar, by Justice CLERKE.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

*In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and laying out a public place between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth streets.*—Reference granted to Liv. Livingston, Esq., for surplus moneys.

Before Justice Ingraham.

*Wright* vs. *Youle.*—Motion granted, upon payment of all costs of the term, and $10 costs of motion, &c.

*In the matter of Habeas Corpus of Henry Esler.*—Prisoner must be discharged.

*Van Raden* vs. *Latry.*—Motion denied. Costs $10, to abide event.

*In relation to the matter of Saltus.*—Bills taxed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

*Zabriskie* vs. *Pierce*—The plaintiff is entitled to judgment that the agreement set forth in the complaint be performed specifically by the defendant, and that the plaintiff have the other specific relief demanded by him in said complaint.

*McCarter* vs. *Van Syckel*—The defendant is entitled to judgment herein, and it is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the plaintiff's complaint herein be and the same hereby is dismissed, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

*Haley* vs. *Fraser and others*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs. Findings and conclusions on file.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 74 bbls. Ashes. 6,944 bbls. Flour, 11 bbls. and 673 sacks Corn Meal, 6,111 bushels Wheat, 656 bushels Corn, 2,505 bushels Rye, 3,169 bushels Oats, 4,735 bushels Malt, 6,246 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,439 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand, including Pots at $6 37½; Pearls, $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at former prices.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 170 bags Rio at 19¾c.@19¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds, on hand this morning; 134,337 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT, & SON, 86,400 bags Rio and Santos; 18,525 mats Java, and 800 bags do; 2,500 mats Ceylon; 12,025 bags Maracaibo; 2,957 do. Laguayra; 3,958 do St. Domingo; 4,910 Ceara, and 2,262 other kinds. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 26c.@27c.; Rio, 18c.@21c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 22c.@24c.; St. Domingo, 19½c.@20c. ₱ lb, usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

| | Bags. |
|---|---|
| Feb. 1, in Baltimore | 27,500 |
| Feb. 1, in Philadelphia | 3,650 |
| Feb. 4, in New-York | 86,400 |
| Total | 117,550 |

COPPER—Refined ingot has been in fairrequest at 27¾c.@28¼c. ₱ lb.; New-Sheathing, 30c.; Yellow Metal 25c.; old copper, 23c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more sought after, at prices ranging from 30c.@32c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.; sales have been reported of 600 bales.

COCOA—A small lot of Caraccas was sold at 35c., cash, free, ₱ lb.

FISH—The principal kinds have been in rather more demand at uniform quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits considerable animation, to-day, the low grades of State and Western Flour being in good request for export, at a further slight improvement in prices. The trade inquiry is moderate. The reported sales, since our last, amount to 15,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 60@$5 70; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 85@$6; mainly at $5 90@$5 95. Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 55@$5 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 85@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 85@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 95@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 10 ₱ bbl.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State | $5 60 @ $5 70 |
| Extra State | 5 85 @ 6 00 |
| Superfine Western | 5 55 @ 5 70 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 5 85 @ 6 25 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 85 @ 6 40 |
| Inferior extra Ohio | 5 95 @ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands | 6 00 @ 6 10 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 6 15 @ 6 85 |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 00 @ 6 10 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 10 @ 7 00 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 6 05 @ 7 00 |

Southern Flour is in demand at rising prices; sales 1,250 bbls. at $5 90@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 35@$6 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and firm, including superfine at $5 60@$5 65; extra at $5 85@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 for Jersey, $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The market has been generally quiet since our last. Prices have not varied materially.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, mainly for export, at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 35; Amber Michigan, at $1 49; Red Western, (Winter,) part at $1 44@$1 45; choice Amber Iowa, at $1 40; Milwaukee Club, $1 35@$1 36; Chicago Spring, $1 30@$1 33; Amber Long Island and Jersey, at $1 49@$1 50; Red State, $1 45, ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand, at steady prices. Sales have been made of 54,000 bushels, at 65c.@66c., for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 68c.@69c. for unsound do. do., for old round Yellow, and 75c. for Western White, ₱ bushel. Oats are salable, including Canadian, at 40c.@41c.; Western, at 40½c.@41½c.; State, at 42c.@42½c., and Jersey, at 40c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 84c.@85c. ₱ bushel; sales 2,500 bushels. Barley continues scarce. Sales 3,400 bushels State, part at 85c., and 2,500 bushels California, at 75c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate supply and demand, at 80c.@$1 for inferior to very choice ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, but firm, including last year's crop at 16c.@23c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Sales of 1,000 bales Manila have been reported at 7¾c. ₱ lb., cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after to-day Sales have been made of 1,350 bbls. at $12@$13 for Mess; $12 75@$13 50 for Prime Mess; $8, 50@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are quiet at 4¾c.@6c. for Hams; 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 1,800 boxes at 6c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand at steady prices; sales, 2,250 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues unchanged; sales, since our last, 350 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 75@$12 37½ for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day were confined to small lots of Carolina at $7@$7 25, and 200 bags Patna at $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderate request, and 560 bags have been sold since our last at 7¾c.@7¾c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile at 14½c., cash, ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,000 mats Cassia at 27½c.; 200 bags Pepper on private terms, and 50 bales Cloves at 22½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,400 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 7c.@8c.; also, 145 boxes Havana, part at 8c. ₱ lb.

TIN—Has been more freely offered, and prices have been depressed. The demand has been limited.

TOBACCO—The assortment is poor and prices are very firm. Sales light, including 78 hhds. Kentucky at 11¾c.@15c., and 47 cases Seed Leaf at 8½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs., 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS remark: "Since our last, the market has been extremely languid, there being a general absence of orders for shipment, mainly on account of the rapid decline in England. The home demand has been light, and the low prices of Lard and Grease have contributed to the dullness, and at the close pricee show a slight decline. Butchers' Association (N. Y.) is held at 9¾c. To-day the market is very quiet and little offering, 9¼c. being demanded for choice lots. Price this day, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 11¼c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 10c.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 23c.@23½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited; rates depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d.; and by a foreign vessel at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7¾d.@8d., and by a foreign vessel, 9d. Corn, 7d.@7½d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₱ bush; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Butter, 32s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@33s.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 16c.@18c. ₱ bushel.

## PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

## MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED, A WIFE.—NONE BUT PRINCIpals need apply. The advertiser does not require cash, but only a companion. He is six and twenty, and, tired of single, thinks he can settle down to married life. As men go, he believes he has a moderate share of temper, and want of time is his only reason for having recourse to the newspapers. He has enough means for himself and a second party, and is willing to treat at once. He is quite aware that a great many attempts to court his honest intentions into an extravagant joke will be made, but he warns all rash intruders. If he finds a man hardly enough to make sport of his affections, he will thrash him; if a woman, he will forgive her. He has a heart for the sincere, a horsewhip for the impertinent. In either case all applications will be promptly attended to, if addressed to AJAX JENKINS, Albany, N. Y.

## AUCTION SALES.

BURDETT, JONES & Co., Auctioneers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.—SEA ISLAND COTTON AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at Wheeler's Atlantic-Dock Stores, No. 54 Atlantic-Dock, by order and under the direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York,

176 bales superior quality Sea Island Cotton, in perfect merchantable order.

Samples are now ready at our office, No. 109 Wall-st., for examination.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 61 Cortlandt-st., comprising all varieties of seasonable goods, to which we invite the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1862, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of fresh goods, suitable for City or country trade.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FORT WARREN, BOSTON HARBOR, Jan. 14, 1862.

LOST OR MISLAID—CHECK NO. 436, ON THE Merchants' Bank, New-York, for $50, made payable to the order of Wm. R. Miller, and indorsed by him to me. As payment has been stopped, the finder will please forward to my address, at this post, and oblige,

JNO. L. BUELL.

LOST.—IN JERSEY CITY, SUNDAY, FEB. 2, BEtween Grace Church and South 2d-st., in Jersey-av. or South 7th-st., a lady's gold WATCH and CHAIN. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to the owner at No. 109 Jersey-av.

LOST—BETWEEN THE EVERETT HOUSE AND 14th Avenue Hotel, a small package of photographs, of no value except to the owner. A suitable reward will be paid for the package at the office of the Everett House.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5.000.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXtures and good will of a merchant tailoring establishment, doing a profitable cash business in a Western city of 20,000 inhabitants. Time given for a portion of the purchase money, if required, with approved security. Would sell a half-interest to a practical cutter, if preferred, but to none other. Apply for further information to WM. R. BABCOCK, No. 526 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

DINING-SALOON FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best locations in the City; 7 years established. Inquire on the premises, No. 27 Ann-st.

## FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished back room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR three single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms, with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, or addressing B. S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, No. 230 West 33d-st., wishes to let a large front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD, FOR a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 71 McDougal-st., (St. Clement's-place.) Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR himself, lady and son; an entire second or third floor, with good sized room on floor above, would be required. The location must be desirable, between Madison and 7th avs., not below 14th-st. nor above 26th-st. A private family, owning their house, preferred. Address, with terms, Mr. BUTLER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; breakfast at 7½ o'clock; dinner on Sundays; location between 6th and 8th avs., and 12th and 30th sts. Persons answering will please state name, location and terms. Address H. D. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, IN THE VICINITY OF Fort Green, to a gentleman and wife, a well-furnished parlor and bedroom, with use of bath-room, in a private family where there are no children or boarders. Address X. Y., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child, (two years old,) and servant—room, with a bedroom adjoining, above 14th-st., west side. Address, stating location, G. Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND STORY, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late DR. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A permanent spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2½ acres of land, (more can be had if desired,) and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the depôt, and about one hour from 27th-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, grape-vine and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c., will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchangeplace.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 44 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A VILLA RESIdence on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, within twenty minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry. The house is new and well-built, containing 12 rooms, the grounds including it being over half an acre. Apply at 75 Front-st., up stairs.

## TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,

and steady power,

at low rates,

By JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the farm of 200 acres, situate in Orange County, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a family Summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, good fruit, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. For terms, address A. SCAMMELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine-st., room 7.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—In Madison-av., above 24th-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 28th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE TWO STORY BRICK house with two story tea-room, No. 109 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Apply to J. INGRAHAM, No. 43 Chambers-st., New-York, or on the premises after 6 P. M.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For terms inquire on the premises of JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND STABLE FORMERly occupied by Dr. Alfred Freeman, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av. Inquire of WM. L. SKIDMORE, corner 4th-av. and 13th-st.

## FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR EITHER ONE or two years, a house and grounds at New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island; rent, $1,000. A pair of horses, cow, poultry, &c., will either be sold on reasonable terms, or can be let with the place. Apply for cards to view, to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—IN THE VICINITY OF New-York, on the Hudson River or Sound, a convenient house, containing not less than ten rooms, with garden and from six to eight acres of land; the latter not indispensable, if the place suits in other particulars; must be of easy access from New-York; rent not to exceed $600. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 175 Post-office, Hudson, Columbia County.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE OR four story high-stoop house, situated between 14th and 36th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; must be a first-class house, with all the improvements. A party who has a good house, and will sell cheap, will find a customer by addressing Box No. 1,760 Post-office.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, in a good location, between 4th and 18th sts., east of Broadway. Price to suit the times. Address H. H. H., No. 53 St. Mark's-place, giving location and price and when it may be seen.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND FULL-SIZED LOT in the IXth Ward, worth about $5,000; also, 1,000 persons to call and get our inimitable Imperial Cards de Visite, at $2 per dozen. Photographic Art Gallery, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED.—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE, IN A good locality, between 20th and 40th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. A good house in the City and some money will be given in exchange. Apply to AUGUSTUS TABOR, No. 713 Water-st.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

USE
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S
GREEN CORN,
(In cans.)

Take no other kind, as large quantities of inferior is now offered. Compare it with that you have been using. Sold by grocers generally. (See that you get the right kind.)

## DRY GOODS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS: Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares, N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

$30.000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC AND housekeeping dry goods, bought before the great rise in cotton, will be sold by the piece or yard, at popular prices. GEORGE REYER, No. 343 6th-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman to do chamberwork and ladies' fineries, can do up laces in the neatest manner; or would take care of an invalid lady, or travel with a family; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing; has no objection to a private boarding-house or a hotel; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; good City reference. Call or address Mr. GAILLARD, No. 51 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, by one who understands her business; good City references. Can be seen at No. 32 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, waiting and sewing. Apply at No. 159 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waiting; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 7th-av. second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a very respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is an excellent sewer; or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call or address a note to No. 50 Bond-st., for several days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, —An active and tidy Protestant girl wishes to engage as above; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good chambermaid. Can be highly recommended, at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 136 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to the country; has 5 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing, and to make herself useful in the house; highest references from the best of families, from both City and country. Call at No. 140 West 31st-st., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent, reliable, obliging girl, for chamberwork or waiting; or would do general housework in a small family. Call for two days, at No. 72 East 29th-st., her present employer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference. Call for two days, at her present employer's, 2 East 41st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; also, serving large dinners, from experience; has served in some of the largest families in this City; has unexceptionable City references; washing and the country objected to. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 228 6th-av., between 12th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a first-class cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also understands game, soups, jellies, blanc manges, and all kinds of desserts; good City reference from her employers. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectably woman as first-class cook; understands boiling and broiling, soups, jellies, and all kinds of dessert; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced colored woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, and is a good baker of bread and pastry; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who can take the entire charge of the kitchen; is also a first-class baker; no objection to City or country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 19th-st. Mrs. MALLON.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK WANTED, by a Protestant English woman; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist with the washing, if required; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 42 East 21st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., from 10 till 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, No. 28 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, as professed cook; understands boning and larding, meats, soups, jellies and pastry, and is a good baker; has high City recommendations. Call at or address No. 81 West 19th-st.,

## FINANCIAL.

**GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.**

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

**AMERICAN GOLD**

And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—100 SHARES CITIZENS' GAS COMPANY, of Brooklyn.
WANTED,
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Bonds, either mortgage.
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, assented low numbers.
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, assented medium numbers.
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, not assented, high numbers.
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD
BY
BOUGHT AND SOLD
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY-ST.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-STREET.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Oswego, have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New York stockholders on demand at their office, No. 62 Wall-st.
GEO. DEMING, Agent.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON FARMS IN THE neighboring counties in this State, or on improved real estate in this City.
Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN PURCHASED AT the highest premium, by P. F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 38 Wall-st.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1862."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1870.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to pay, with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY, the 6th day of February, inst., for furnishing the following articles of lumber, all to be of best merchantable quality, and to be delivered in board such vessels as may be employed to transport it, which vessels will be placed at some place convenient to the lumber-yard from which it is to be delivered, viz.:
42,768 feet white pine scantling, 3x6, 16 feet long.
44,352 feet white pine scantling, 3x4, 16 feet long.
21,780 feet white pine scantling, 3x4, 14 feet long.
2,810 feet white pine scantling, 3x6, 16 feet long.
92,000 feet white pine boards (inch) 16 feet long.
85,800 feet white pine boards (inch) 16 feet long.
19,800 feet white pine boards (inch) 14 feet long.
PLANED ON ONE SIDE.
9,780 feet white pine common boards, 16 feet long.
Persons offering to furnish the above articles will please state the lowest price per 1,000 feet for each kind of the lumber, and the time in which it can be delivered. They will also please state the price at which hemlock scantling of the several sizes described, would be furnished in lieu of the pine.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.
Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING,
JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next.
Dated Aug. 1, 1861.
HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 28th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 25th day of August, 1861.
JOSEPH WHITEHEAD,
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix. } Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec.18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

## PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

## MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 Wall-st.
6½
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT,
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.
CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE. BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 28th instant.
Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit: to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 5.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary. } ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBENDER, Cashier.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of said Company have this day declared a Dividend of three per Cent., payable out of the earnings to stockholders on the 10th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.
FEB. 3, 1862. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF (3½) per cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
CHAS. A MEIGS,
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 44 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 50 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
CHAS. A MEIGS,
CHAS. H. MEIGS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
CHAS. A MEIGS,
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., and will continue a general stock commission and banking business, at No. 44 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, and will continue a General Stock commission and banking business at No. 50 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
CHAS. A MEIGS,
CHAS. H. MEIGS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FREEMAN, RYER & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
FRANCIS P. FREEMAN,
RANDOLPH RYER,
NATHANIEL P. FREEMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP AND REMOVAL.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of FREEMAN & RYER, for the importation and sale of Paris fancy goods, and have removed from No. 3 Maiden-lane to No. 321 Broadway, second block below Canal-st.
FRANCIS P. FREEMAN,
RANDOLPH RYER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of W. L. CONKLIN & CO. has expired. The business of the late firm will be closed by W. L. CONKLIN, at the old stand, No. 18 4th-av.
WM. L. CONKLIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. SAMUEL CONKLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of CONKLINS & BAYLES, and will carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS at No. 18 4th-av., in this City.
WM. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
JAMES BAYLES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOVELL, COLLES & CO., retiring from business. JAMES COLLES, Jr., and JAMES M. STRAIL will conduct the business hereafter under the firm of JAMES COLLES, Jr., & CO., and they alone are authorized to sign the name of the old firm in liquidation.
JOSEPH LOVELL,
J. COLLES, Jr.,
JAMES M. STRAIL.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of QUINBY & FIELD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. U. QUINBY will continue the business at the same place, and sign in liquidation.
W. U. QUINBY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. URIAH FIELD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ADOLPH HAMMER has this day admitted as partner, WILLIAM T. RYERSON, and they will continue the business of brewing ale under the firm of HAMMER & CO.
HARLEM, Feb. 1, 1862. 4th-av., 128th and 129th sts.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of Marsh & Foster, is thisday dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH T. MARSH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. SAMUEL FOSTER.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

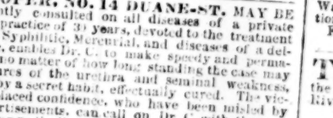
## PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

COMPLIMENTARY VISIT.—THE FRIENDS of Rev. RALPH HOYT will hold a Complimentary Entertainment at his residence in 54th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., on THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 6. The Committee invite the assistance of all who feel interested in sustaining the Rector of the Free Church of the Good Shepherd, in his arduous and important work. Those who cannot personally attend are solicited to respond by some token of their favor directed as above.
EDWARD C. PEASE, Secretary.

## MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one package, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating. Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 871 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can be positively relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. DRS. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most implicit confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) emble him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,228 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 8 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 8th-av. Office consultations on the use of secure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 9 to 2, 4 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS ARE warranted to cure the worst forms of secret diseases. It cures complete in the most delicate cases, requiring no change in diet, or hinderance from business. Sold by the single bottle or case. D. S. BAINES, Sole Agent, No. 209 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RENOVATING COMPOUND, cures certain cases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without one dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless its remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other can accomplish. Its success in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by surgists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. So popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in New-York City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and to all literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 9. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such assessment is they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against LORENZO DELMONICO to present the same to the undersigned.
J. GUEDIN,
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

500 SLEIGH ROBES,
FROM $3 UPWARD,
closing out this week, at
L. J. & J. PHILLIPS',
Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

## SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES.—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 838 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8,
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80 | Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$36
First cabin to Hamburg.....$86 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $1 85. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 88 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$60
Passage money to Havana.....$45
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at ports of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. VON SANDEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE DOUBLE-ENGINE United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Geo. W. Couch, Commander, will leave the foot of Canal-st., North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o'clock precisely. Apply to LUDLAM & HEENKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Milk; daily. 9:15 A. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 6 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NEW-JERSEY will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:45 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ested computation, fixed at $16,000,000,000. Our debt is $650,000,000. Here is a margin broad enough to raise all the money we want, if properly husbanded, and to pay upon that debt five per cent. Why, therefore, cannot we raise money by the old method? Two arguments for leaving the beaten path are quoted—first, that the people will be more ready at some other time than now to pay what they must eventually pay; the second is, that taxation will be unpopular, and bring denunciation on those who vote for it. I take issue on both propositions. I say that the country is rich, and ready; money is abundant—over abundant. There are over $250,000,000 of gold in the banks, and we can have it all if we desired it. Our harvests have been abundant, and our material productions, raw and wrought, are in great demand, and nearly every loyal State teems with all the elements of material prosperity. Beyond that, from living a very extravagant we have lately become an economical people. We are now able to pay, and we shall never be in a better condition to pay taxes. As to the willingness of the people to be taxed, no aspersion can be more libelous on the people of the country than to suppose they will shrink from paying the legitimate expenses of the rebellion. The millions who have risen in majesty to defend from overthrow the institutions of their fathers, have brought tribute more precious far than taxes. They have sent their sons, and have gone themselves to the distant battle-field, to bare their bosoms to the pangs of death. And shall we, when such is the spontaneous and hallowed patriotism and loyalty of the people, dare to impugn them here? Shall we suppose that those who are bringing their dearest jewels, and still offering more, will now resist honest taxation? No. It requires no courage for representatives here to vote for taxation, and you are entitled to no credit for doing it. Only one thing is needed to make taxation welcome—the people must know what is to be done with their money—they must know that it is not to be scooped into the laps of gamblers and thieves, in office or out of office. They must know that it is not to be squandered on favorites, whether politicians or brothers-in-law or women. They must know that frugality and honesty will prevail in its expenditure. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RICHARDSON) said that he was opposed to cutting down Congressional salaries. I am for cutting up and cutting off every expense which can be discarded. I am in favor of beginning with our own compensation. Let that be cut down liberally, more inded than we can easily bear. We can, consistently with self-respect and with success, proceed with retrenchment in every direction. The people must know that their money is to be applied to a vigorous prosecution of the war, to that policy which will be most destructive to rebellion, a policy which will crush out the idea, whoever may suggest it, in high or low place, of continental separation or dismemberment of the Union in any contingency. They must know that no idea of accepting anything less than absolute submission lurks undiscovered or glides unseen near any department of the Government. They must know that no dalliance or delay finds a hiding-place, either on the cushions or on the saddles where power sets enthroned. I regret that there exists a misunderstanding in some quarters as to the sentiments of members here, or others elsewhere, who suggest a query as to the conduct of the war. It is charged against members who insist upon military action, that they belong to the "On to Richmond!" school—that every man here or elsewhere who cancels military action is in favor of approving an advance of the army of the Potomac. I protest against this attempt to fasten false issues upon the House, or any portion of it. An advance is a military question, to be decided by military authorities. An advance of the army of the Potomac in this weather, against a great army intrenched on its own ground, behind their own guns, is a momentous military question, which no constituency represented on this floor, and no Representative, would take the responsibility of deciding in the affirmative; that is not what is now criticized. But it is said that much time has elapsed since we had on the field a splendid army, and yet that so little has been done. It is said that two armies have been approaching each other for months together at an enormous expense on our part. It is said that, instead of being a war of military manœuvres, it has become a war of positions—that December and half of January came, with smooth roads and sunshine, that then was the golden hour, and that we omitted to improve it. It is this that has awakened suspicion, and given rise to the feeling that the favorite policy of the Government is the exhaustive policy. It is this exhaustive policy which has awakened the alarm and indignation of many. And no one can wonder at it. In this policy we must eventually be beaten by the rebels in arms, for we are a manufacturing people, and the rebels live by agriculture. We neglect our pursuits, and undertake to wage a war upon the vast frontiers of the enemy, while they all the time are amid their own homes, having a large population of slaves to till their lands and produce for their all the necessaries of life, and having thus all their time to spare to organization and drill. In this exhaustive policy, therefore, we must succomb. We have two great dangers before us—the danger of exhaustion from derangement of finance and trade, and danger from foreign intervention breaking our blockade and leading to war, which will widen out to be a riot in the nation. Prosecute the war vigorously, and we have full permission to lay on all the taxes that may be necessary to meet this emergency. The responsibility is with us. To meet this emergency with calmness, with safety and success, with a solid policy, we can realize in season all the money we need, even in anticipation of the tax to be levied by taxation, that being expressed in the contract with the public creditors. If the bill, instead of containing a legal tender clause, had provided that the notes should be redeemed by taxation, and had that stamped and inscribed upon them, I have no doubt but they would have been acceptable. This scheme comes here sanctioned by only a minority of the Committee. That Committee consisted of nine members, one is absent, and I am glad to find that it has only received the favor of four of that Committee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) explained that at first three-fourths of the Committee had favored the bill.

Mr. CONKLING—At this time, when high financial authorities hesitate, and frequently reverse and change their opinions, gentlemen on the Committee may well change their opinions. I have no patience with the bill. The bill is not one that can live of itself. It comes before us in an imperfect state. The design of the bill is to prevent the banks from going back to specie payments. At all events there is evidence of an intention in high quarters to preach a crusade against the banks. If this scheme is the best that can be devised, it is undoubtedly entitled to every vote on this floor. It is conceded by the advocates of this measure, that if the legal tender clause be stricken out, the residue of the bill would not pass. In other words, the great objection to the legal tender clause would be fatal to the bill. I am opposed to every attempt to make aught but gold and silver coin a legitimate tender. The proposition to do so is entirely new in legislation. No precedent can be found for it in the legislation of the country, and this fact amounts to affirmation authority of the highest kind against the existence of such a power. If such a power existed, or was provided by the Constitution, we should find a record of it. Occasions to refer to it have repeatedly, in times past, arisen, and yet such a measure was never suggested; and, therefore, I am warranted in contending that the concurrent authority of all the lawyers, jurists and statesmen of our country have stamped unconstitutionality upon this bill. But something more is claimed than the right to make something unknown heretofore a legitimate tender. It has a retrospective force, by which it strikes at every existing pecuniary transaction. The Attorney-General, in his opinion upon this subject of the power of so affecting past contracts, only says that there is no prohibition to the exercise of this power. One of the results of the passing of the bill will be, that it will open the door to wholesale frands. Every agent, attorney, trustee, executor, consignee, commission merchant, and every other debtor who has received hard money from others, will realize for himself by buying up this spurious currency we put forward, and then pay off with it, except such as may be honester than the act of Congress advises them to be. Think of the Savings' Banks of the country, intrusted with the hard-earned pittance of the poor and hungry, of the needy woman, the widow and the orphan, taking advantage of the bill, and reducing the savings of these people to at least fifty per cent. on the aggregate, and that by a continance so new that it was never thought of in the days of MONROE or BUCHANAN. If it passes into law, some scheme of bankruptcy must be devised more gigantic than ever was yet dreampt of to protect the people of the country. It is opening the floodgates of fraud to make paper a legal tender, and I am glad to find that the popular branch of the Legislature of the great City of New-York has set its seal of reprobation upon this swindle by a vote of almost two to one. If such a scheme is to be tried by the nation at all, it is to be tried only as a last extremity, and when all other means have failed. When you allow the Government to do this, you have reached the last gasp of credit. The London *Times* has designated this legal tender bill as the dawn of American bankruptcy, the downfall of American solvency. The substitute I propose will, without substantial alteration, procure all the money necessary to sustain the Government, and carry it through this crisis. Never was there presented such an opportunity to a nation. Never was so sublime a duty imposed upon a people within the life-time of a human race. American history, the history of *Free* Government, the history of constitutional liberty begins or ends now. We have our career and our traditions. They are safe. But our history is yet to be made. Our destiny is to hold this vast continent, to do it without allies, with nations allied against us, while even in the midst of the greatest, gulliest revolution the world has ever seen.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replying to Mr. PENDLETON, said DANIEL WEBSTER did assent to the proposition that the Government of the United States may authorize the issue of paper money as currency. The Constitution was made for one people, with one destiny. That is that money, in every country beneath the sun, which the sovereignty shall declare money within the limits of its jurisdiction. Shells and hides, as well as gold and silver, have been made money. The sovereignty here is known as the People of the United States of America, and has the power to determine what shall be money. In other words, the standard of value and the medium for facilitating the exchange of commodities, and what shall be the legal tender in payment of debts. A Government without this power would be no Government at all. He further argued the constitutional question, and said nothing was ever a legal tender except what was made such by express provision of law. The Constitution now declares what shall be a legal tender in the discharge of obligations. He did not like the phraseology in the bill, that these issues shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States. They should be redeemable at a certain day in the legally established tenure of value.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Rhode Island, (Union,) quoted the words of Mr. WEBSTER: "There can be no legal tender but gold and silver, and foreign coin regulated by law." They had all sworn to support the Constitution. Let them beware and keep within the provisions of that obligation. He was further opposed to making the notes proposed to be issued a legal tender, because it was dishonest, and that was reason enough for him. This bill would interfere with the local banks, producing distress which it required no seer to foretell. Tax us, he said, and we will cheerfully pay; but pass this measure containing the legal tender clause, and you will deprive us of the ability to pay. Strike from the bill the legal tender clause, and he would vote for it. Bring forward a banking scheme, and he would support that, unless some better measure shall be presented. Produce a tax bill, and this should secure his support. But he could vote for no bill making Treasury notes a legal tender. A similar scheme was tried in Rhode Island at the close of the Revolution, and failed. The Committee rose.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) gave notice if he could get the floor to-morrow, he would move to close the debate, for the purpose of relieving the country by action on the bill.

Adjourned.

# AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

### Doings of the General Court-Martial—Deaths in Gen. Banks' Division, &c.

FREDERICK, Sunday, Feb. 2.

Capt. J. D. BINGHAM, of the regular army, and for the last six months Assistant Quartermaster of Gen. BANKS' Division, has been transferred to Gen. BUELL's army in Kentucky, where he will perform the duties of Quartermaster. Capt. HOLABIRD, who has been the Chief Quartermaster from the time this Division has been organized, will continue in the same capacity.

On the 31st ult., Paymaster DAVIES visited the camp of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, and paid that regiment. To-day Paymaster BANNISTER visited the Maryland Home Brigade (Col. MAULSBY) for a similar purpose.

The second general Court-martial, of which Lieut.-Col. ATTERBURY, of the New-York Ninth, is President, will close its labors this week. It was instituted on the 27th of September last, and has tried and disposed of 65 to 70 cases, many of which were of great importance. There are ten more cases on the docket.

General Court-martial No. 3 was organized last Tuesday, and has already disposed of fifteen cases It is composed as follows:

*President*—Lieut.-Col. F. J. PARK, First Michigan Cavalry.

Capt. J. D. YELLOTT, of the Maryland Home Brigade.

First. Lieut. S. D. KEMPTON, Indiana Twelfth.

First Lieut. LORING S. RICHARDSON, Massachusetts Thirteenth.

First Lieut. ROB'T S. SHAW, Massachusetts Second.

First Lieut. HASBROUCK REEVE, First Michigan Cavalry.

Second Lieut. WALTER HERBERT JUDSON, Massachusetts Thirteenth.

*Judge-Advocate*—Capt. N. B. SHURTLEFF, Massachusetts Twelfth.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, Feb. 1.

*Deaths in the New-York Ninth State Militia, from its Entry into the Service to Dec.* 31.

John E. Banks, Co. G, July 4, at Sandy Hook; killed in action; body sent home.

Ernest Gediske, Co. A, July 4, at Sandy Hook; killed in action; body sent home.

Corp. A. A. Craw, Co. E, Aug. 4, at Sandy Hook, of typhoid fever; body sent home.

Nicholas Lowenberg, Co. B, Aug. 11, at Sandy Hook, of typhoid fever; buried at Sandy Hook.

Jos. Fasbind, Co. B, Aug. 19, at Buckeystown; suicide; buried at Buckeystown.

John F. Hoyt, Co. G, Sept. 16, Baltimore Hospital, of typhoid fever; taken home.

Benj. T. Sheffield, Co. G, Oct. 5, at Baltimore Hospital, of heart disease; taken home.

J. W. Boyd, Co. I, Oct. 6, at Baltimore Hospital, of typhoid fever; buried in Baltimore.

Patrick Kennedy, Co. I, Dec. 6, at Frederick, of typhoid fever; buried in Frederick.

Sergeant Francis Aimes, Co. D, Dec. 9, at Frederick, of consumption; taken home.

W. T. Parkinson, Co. E, Dec. 12, at Baltimore Hospital, of typhoid fever; buried in Baltimore.

Alex. Little, Co. I, Dec. 6, at Alexandria, of typhoid fever; buried at Alexandria.

J. Chambers, Co. I, Dec. 12, Baltimore Hospital, of gangrene; buried in Baltimore.

Leonard H. Rogers, Co. D, Dec. 25, at Frederick, of consumption; taken home.

Isaac Howell, Co. E, Dec. 13, at Frederick, of typhoid fever; taken home.

Albert B. Mayer, Co. L, Dec. 28, at Baltimore, of typhoid fever; buried in Baltimore.

John Caffry, Co. H, Dec. 29, at Alexandria, of typhoid fever; taken home.

W. J. Miller, Co. H, Dec. 29, at Frederick, of typhoid fever; taken home.

*Deaths in the Third Wisconsin since its entry into the Service to the 31st of December*, 1861:

Henry Clemens, Co. A, Oct. 16, at Bolivar, Va., killed in action: buried at Frederick.

Franklin L. Tuttle, Co. A. Oct. 16, at Bolivar, Va., killed in action; buried at Frederick.

Fifer William A. Earnes, Co. B, Sept. 25, at Baltimore, of typhoid fever; buried at Baltimore.

Corporal John Stugman, Co. B, Oct. 27, at Frederick, of typhoid fever; buried at Frederick.

Josiah Underwood, Co. C, Sept. 1, at Baltimore, of bilious fever; buried at Baltimore.

Stewart E. Mosher, Co. C, Oct. 16, at Bolivar, Va., killed in action; buried at Frederick.

Henry Raymond, Co. C, Oct. 16, at Bolivar, Va., killed in action; buried at Frederick.

Edgar Ross, Co. C, Oct. 24, at Charlestown, Va., of wounds received in action, buried at Charlestown.

Perry L. Yonger, Co. C. Nov. 26, at Frederick, Va., of typhoid fever; buried at Frederick.

Musician Horace Northup, Co. C, Nov. 30, at Frederick, Va., of phthisis; buried at Frederick.

Clark Austin, Co. C, Nov. 14, at Frederick, Va., of typhoid fever; buried at Frederick.

Joseph W. Bemis, Co. C, Dec. 21, at Frederick, Va., of phthisis pulmonalis; buried at Frederick.

John Myers, Co. D, Nov. 17, at Frederick, Va., of dropsy of head; buried at Frederick.

Corporal John J. Gaston, Co. F, Nov. 8, at Frederick, Va., of dysentery; buried at Frederick.

Israel Yanacorg, Co. G, Dec. 16, at Frederick, Va., of erysipelas; buried at Frederick.

Erwin Pierce, Co. H, Oct. 30, at Frederick, Va., of typhoid fever; buried at Frederick.

Richard Foltz, Co. I, Sept. 18, at Frederick, Va., of typhoid fever; buried at Frederick.

John A. Morgan, Co. I, Oct. 24, at Frederick, Va., of typhoid fever; buried at Frederick.

George Buxton, Co. I, Oct. 25, at Frederick, Va., of wounds received in action; buried at Frederick.

Joseph M. Burton, Co. I, Dec. 1, at Alexandria Hospital, of typhoid fever; buried at Alexandria.

Sergeant Amos A. Eld, Co. K, Oct. 22, at Frederick Hospital, of fever; buried at Frederick.

Ole Orweanson, Co. K, Oct. 17, at Frederick Hospital, of fever; buried at Frederick.

John Remele, Co. K, Nov. 27, at Frederick Hospital, of fever; buried at Frederick.

*Deaths in the Fifth Connecticut Regiment from its entry into the Service to Dec.* 31, 1861:

Hezekiah Sturgis, Co. A, Oct. 14, aged 22, of Redding, Conn., at Baltimore, Md., typhoid fever; buried in Baltimore.

Trowbridge Prindle, Co. B, Sept. 24, aged 25, of Hamden, Conn., at Darnestown, Md., typhoid fever; buried in Darnestown.

John Gallagher, Co. B, Oct. 8, aged 24, of Hartford, Conn., at Hyattstown, Md.; gunshot wound received in affray.

Jos. A. Adams, Co. C, July 24, aged 30, of New-Haven, Conn., at Hartford, Conn., drowned; body sent home.

James Riley, Co. C, Sept. 17, aged 20, of Hartford, Conn., at Baltimore, Md., typhoid fever; body sent home.

Patrick McGinnis, Co. C, Dec. 23, aged 41, of Hartford, Conn., at Middletown, Md., delirium; body sent home.

Elias H. Horsland, Co. D, Sept. 14, aged 25, of Waterbury, Conn., at Baltimore, typhoid fever; died at General Hospital.

Wm. Gridley, Co. D, Dec. 18, aged 18, of Watertown, Conn., at Frederick, pneumonia; died at General Hospital.

E. F. Smalley, Co. E, Oct. 6, aged 23, of Fairhaven, Conn., at Baltimore, typhoid fever; died at General Hospital.

John O'Donnel, Co. E, Oct. 16, aged 20, of Naugatuck, Conn., at Naugatuck, intermittent fever; on furlough.

Nathan S. Wheeler, Co. E, Aug. 28, aged 30, of Norwalk, Conn., at Frederick, typhoid fever; in hospital.

Second Lieut. Putnam Day, Co. H, Aug. 19, aged 32, of Putnam, Conn., at Frederick, typhoid fever; at City Hotel.

Chas. C. Potter, Co. H, Sept. 19, aged 20, of Hartford, Conn., at Darnestown, typhoid fever.

Rufus Rood, Co. H, Oct. 27, aged 22, of Hartford, Conn., at Baltimore, typhoid fever; at General Hospital.

Geo. E. Hill, Co. H, Dec. 9, aged 25, of Hartford, Conn., at Darnestown, typhoid fever; at Brigade Hospital.

A. S. Pierce, Co. H, Dec. 14, aged 20, of Hartford, Conn., at Frederick, typhoid fever.

J. A. Bennett, Co. I, Oct. 19, aged 21, of Cornwall Bridge, at Baltimore, typhoid fever; at General Hospital.

SKATING IN BROOKLYN.—There will be a grand skating carnival on the Washington Skating Pond, in 5th-avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday evening next, (ice permitting.) DODWORTH'S Band and calcium lights will be supplied to enliven and illuminate the skaters.

# NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### An Arrival from the Blockade Off Wilmington—Vessels of the Burnside Expedition Inside Hatteras Inlet—No Cannonading Heard.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 3, }
*Vid* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 4. }

The *Chippewa* left the blockade off Wilmington on Thursday, and arrived here this morning. She reports that everything was quiet when she left.

The *Chippewa* encountered westerly gales during the whole voyage. She passed close to Hatteras Inlet, and saw a large fleet of vessels inside at anchor. She heard no firing.

The *Hartford* and *Monticello* were met off Albemarle Sound.

The *Monticello* left yesterday for Wilmington.

The *Constitution* is still here. She will sail as soon as possible.

It has been raining hard here all day.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island this afternoon, but had not returned when this letter was mailed.

# IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

### Lexington to be Again Occupied—A Great Number of Troops on the Move.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Advices from the West state that the Kansas Seventh, Col. STEVENSON, left Samine for Lexington on Monday. They will hold the place during the Winter. They cannot reach that place too soon. Information has been received that the day after that place was evacuated by the Kansas First, the rebels out down the American flag. On the Sunday following, the notorious JOE SAREBY with a gang of freebooters took possession of the town.

All the troops along the line of the Pacific Railroad City, west of Jefferson City, are under marching orders. The Nebraska First is going across the country to Kansas. A number of regiments are going South to join Gen. DAVIS. Gen. STEELE'S Brigade is coming down the road, to be forwarded to Kentucky. Gen. POPE remains, and will make his headquarters at Jefferson City.

# THE LATE SKIRMISH ON THE OCCOQUAN—APPROVAL OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION FORT LYON, Jan. 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The General commanding the Division takes pleasure in commending Lieut.-Col. JOHN BURKE, of the Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, the officers and men with him, together with the guide, WILLIAMSON, for the gallantry and good conduct displayed by them in destroying a party of Texan Rangers located at Mrs. LEE'S house, on the banks of the Occoquan, and in sight of the rebe batteries.

It is to be regretted that, after all resistance had ceased, a more thorough search was not made of the house, to discover the actual loss of the enemy and to bring away all their arms.

By order, Brig.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.
(Signed) ISAAC MUSES, A. A. G.

# MAKING READY FOR AN ADVANCE.

*Correspondence of the Buffalo Commercial.*

CAMP NIAGARA, UPTON HILL, Va., }
Wednesday, Jan. 29. }

Gen. WADSWORTH has issued orders to his brigade to have all its axes put in perfect order, and kept so, and the Quartermasters have been notified to prepare transportation for their respective regiments. Gen. MCDOWELL has just issued a most significant order to WADSWORTH'S Brigade. Each of the four regiments composing the brigade is ordered to select 140 men to serve as sharpshooters and riflemen. The men are to be selected for their lightness, activity, intelligence and qualities as marksmen. They will be formed into companies of seventy men each, thus forming eight companies in the brigade. Their duties will be to act as advance guards, flankers, skirmishers and sharpshooters to pick off the enemy's artillerists and officers. The officers of this corps of picked men are to be selected from the brigade, and the command given to some field officer not yet designated.

Everything looks like an early movement, although the roads are in a horrible condition. The weather, however, is getting colder, and if a cold snap should harden the soil sufficiently, you may expect to hear of us at Centreville. The distance is but fifteen miles, and we can march it in half a day. I think Gen. BEAUREGARD anticipates an advance on our part, for we have heard his heavy guns for two days—probably practicing in order to get the proper range. The battle will be a most severe one, yet I have no doubt as to the result. This army will never retreat. The officers and men feel much encouraged and animated by the prospect of a movement—and it is high time, for the inactivity of the past few months has so discouraged them that several of our officers have tendered their resignations, in order to volunteer in Gen. LANE'S Expedition. The resignations were, however, not accepted at headquarters. Gen. LANE'S Expedition is very popular and attractive among the young men of the army.

# ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-MEXICAN MAIL.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 20th ult., has arrived. Nothing of interest has occurred in the Territory since last mail. The Indians are more troublesome than ever, killing Mexicans, and driving off stock. Six dead bodies were found at Albuquerque last week. All the able-bodied men are in the field, leaving the old and feeble to protect their homes. No advance of the troops to the South has yet been made. There are no signs of the Texans coming up the Pecos.

# MOVEMENTS OF REBEL VESSELS AT NASSAU.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in this City:

NASSAU, N. P., Jan. 18, 1862.

The rebel steamers still come here from Charleston, and continue to reach that port from here in safety. What can be the reason? The steamer *Caroline* arrived to-day from Charleston, with cotton, and is transhipping it on board the ship *Eliza Bonsel*, which vessel came here from England with a cargo, and transferred it to the *Isabella*, which latter arrived safely in Charleston, and is reported ready to leave again, with cotton, to arrive here this week. The steamer *Gladiator* went to Cochrane's Anchorage, and has transferred her gunpowder and 25,000 stand of arms there, as vessels have been alongside of her by night, and she is now lightened 3½ feet. The United States gunboat *Flambeau*, having "done the State some service" in going to Key West, and thereby giving these rebels an opportunity to escape, arrived here four days ago, and as the rebel flag came over the harbor to-day, flying at the peak of the *Carolina*, and as the *Ella Warley* (*Isabella*) is daily expected, the *Flambeau* will leave to-morrow for Port Royal. It makes an American weep to see these things, and if I knew the Secretary of the Navy, I would write to him to give Capt. BROWN charge of a proper steamvessel, and send him out here at once. He is thoroughly familiar with our Banks, and would soon put a stop to the career of some of these rebel boats. He is not an American by birth, but he is in favor of the Union, heart and soul, and that is what we need in these troublous times.

# ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In a few days the Provisional Government of the Confederate States will live only in history. With it we shall deliver up the trust we have endeavored to use for your benefit, to those more directly selected by yourselves. The public record of our acts is familiar to you, and requires no further explanation at our hands. Of those matters which policy has required to be secret, it would be improper now to speak. This address, therefore, will have no personal reference. We are well assured that there exists no necessity for us to arouse your patriotism, nor to inspire your confidence. We rejoice with you in the unanimity of our State, in its resolution and its hopes. And we are proud with you that Georgia has been "illustrated," and we doubt not will be illustrated again by her sons in our holy struggle. The first campaign is over; each party rests in place, while the Winter's snow declares an armistice from on high. The results in the field are familiar to you, and we will not recount them. To some important facts we call your attention:

*First*—The moderation of our own Government and the fanatical madness of our enemies have dispersed all differences of opinion among our people, and united them forever in the war of independence. In a few border States a waning opposition is giving way before the stern logic of daily developing facts. The world's history does not give a parallel instance of a revolution base upon such unanimity among the people.

*Second*—Our enemy has exhibited an energy, a perseverance, and an amount of resources which we had hardly expected, and a disregard of constitution and laws which we can hardly credit. The result of both, however, is that power, which is the characteristic element of despotism, and renders it as formidable to its enemies as it is destructive to its subjects.

*Third*—An immense army has been organized for our destruction, which is being disciplined to the unthinking stolidity of regulars. With the exclusive possession of the seas, our enemy is enabled to throw upon the shores of every State the nucleus of an army. And the threat is made, and doubtless the attempt will follow in early Spring, to crush us with a giant's grasp by a simultaneous movement along our entire borders.

*Fourth*—With whatever alacrity our people may rush to arms, and with whatever energy our Government may use its resources, we cannot expect to cope with our enemy either in numbers, equipments or munitions of war. To provide against these odds we must look to desperate courage, unflinching daring and universal self-sacrifice.

*Fifth*—The prospect of foreign interference is at least a remote one, and should not be relied on. If it comes, let it be only auxiliary to our own preparations for freedom. To our God and ourselves alone we should look.

These are stern facts. Perhaps some of them are unpalatable. But we are deceived in you if you would have us to conceal them in order to deceive you. The only questions for us and for you is, as a nation and individually, what have we to do? We answer:

*First*—As a nation we should be united, forbearing to one another, frowning upon all factious opposition and censorious criticisms, and giving a trustful and generous confidence to those selected as the leaders in the camp and the council chamber.

*Second*—We should excite every nerve and strain every muscle of the body politic to maintain our financial and military healthfulness, and, by rapid aggressive action, make our enemies feel, at their own firesides, the horrors of a war brought on by themselves.

The most important matter for you, however, is your individual duty. What can you do?

The foot of the oppressor is on the soil of Georgia. He comes with lust in his eye, poverty in his purse, and hell in his heart. He comes a robber and a murderer. How shall you meet him? With the sword, at the threshold! With death for him, or for yourself! But more than this—let every woman have a torch, every child a firebrand—let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if depart you must, and let a desert, more terrible than Sahara, welcome the Vandals. Let every city be leveled by the flame, and every village be lost in ashes. Let your faithful slaves share your fortune and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure refuge and protection of God—preferring, even for these loved ones, the charnel-house as a home rather than loathsome vassalage to a nation already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world. This may be your terrible choice, and determine at once and without dissent, as honor and patriotism and duty to God require.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Lull not yourselves into a fatal security. Be prepared for every contingency. This is our only hope for a sure and honorable peace. If our enemy was to-day convinced that the feast herein indicated would welcome him in every quarter of this Confederacy, we know his basefcharacter well enough to feel assured he would never come. Let, then, the smoke of your houses, fired by women's hands, tell the approaching foe that over sword and bayonet they will rush only to fire and ruin.

We have faith in God and faith in you. He is blind to every indication of Providence who has not seen an Almighty hand controlling the events of the past year. The wind, the wave, the cloud, the mist, the sunshine and the storm have all ministered to our necessities, and frequently succored us in our distresses. We deem it unnecessary to recount the numerous instances which have called forth our gratitude. We would join you in thanksgiving and praise. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

Nor would we condemn your confident look to our armies, when they can meet with a foe not too greatly their superior in numbers. The year past tells a story of heroism and success, of which our nation will never be ashamed. These considerations, however, should only stimulate us to greater deeds and nobler efforts. An occasional reverse we must expect, such as has depressed us within the last few days. This is only temporary.

We have no fears of the result—the final issue. You and we may have to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in the sacred cause; but our honor will be saved untarnished, and our children's children will rise up to call us "blessed."

HOWELL COBB,
R. TOOMBS,
M. J. CRAWFORD,
THOMAS R. R. COBB.

# WESTERN TENNESSEE.

*From the Louisville Democrat, Jan.* 31.

The *Standard*, published in Trenton, Gibson County, Tenn., gives a picture of affairs in West Tennessee, anything but flattering to the rebels. Great excitement was aroused by the call upon the militia, and the people of several counties, though not said to be armed in opposition to the detail, refused to submit. Chief among the counties thus ready to rebel, the *Standard* mentions Weakly County, which joins the Kentucky line on the north, and is the second county east of the Mississippi River; and Carroll County, which lies southeast of Weakly, and binds upon it for a distance of twelve or fifteen miles. McNairy County, so says the *Standard*, was so rebellious that it was found necessary to send troops into it to arrest some of the county authorities. McNairy County binds upon the Mississippi line, and between that county and Carroll, Henderson County, is the connecting link. It is presumable that the latter is one of "the other counties" into which the *Standard* says troops had to be sent.

Taking these four counties of West Tennessee, we find a strip of territory 30 or 40 miles wide, extending entirely through Tennessee, from North to South, in which the counter-rebellion has already raised its head—a section which has hitherto been believed to be intensely bitter against the Union.

The railroad from Memphis to Clarksville passes through the northwest portion of Carroll County, and may be effectually commanded by the citizens, should they organize an armed opposition. The railroad from Columbus, (or Hickman,) Ky., connecting with the Clarksville Road at or near the junction of Weakly, Carroll and Henry Counties, runs diagonally through the middle of Weakly County, and may be commanded by its citizens. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad runs through the middle of McNairy County, from North to South, and could in a like manner be commanded by an armed organization of the citizens. In view of these facts, it is evident that the springing of a counter-rebellion in that strip of State, would fall with crushing weight upon the rebel cause in Tennessee. Memphis would be cut off from all communication with the northern and eastern portions of the State—isolated from all, except a portion of two or three counties in the extreme southwestern corner, with which its only railroad communication is the Memphis and New-Orleans road. Columbus would be effectually cut off from all communication with Memphis, Clarksville, Nashville and Bowling Green, and shut up in a box; Nashville would be cut off from all points except Bowling Green, and the latter place from all points in the South except Nashville, unless by the long and circuitous route *via* Chattanooga.

But where is Gen. C. F. SMITH and his Division? According to the St. Louis *Republican*, no news had been received from it on the evening of the 28th inst., although it had previously been stated to be on the way back to Paducah. Southern reports say he was last at Murray, Calloway County, Ky., only about twelve or fifteen miles from the State line; and with the forces under his command he could, without difficulty, march down into Henry County, and, by taking possession of Paris, call to his support the loyal element of Henry, Weakly and Carroll Counties, and destroy the line of communication between Bowling Green and Memphis, as well as between Columbus and Bowling Green. Where he is, and what he is about, is a question of no little interest, in view of the condition of affairs in West Tennessee.

# MONEY IN THE SOUTH.

A Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* gives this graphic picture of the difficulties attending the present condition of Confederate currency:

"Leaning over the counter a puzzled volunteer was endeavoring to reckon up the change just paid out by the sleek-haired clerk. Before him lay a quantity of mutilated bills, ragged and dirty pieces of paper, bits of card-board, printed checks, a few copper pennies, milk-tickets, postage-stamps, and other interesting specimens of the present outrageous 'coin of the realm.' Over and over again the puzzled volunteer essayed to count the pile of villainous currency, and over and over again he failed to find it satisfactory. It was too much for his rustic arithmetic; the problem was too difficult to solve upon only ten fingers. The bystanders laughed. The money was spread out upon the showcase, as young ladies lay cards upon a table in telling fortunes, and the soldier stood before it searchingly examining every piece. 'Do you call this money?' he asked, taking up a small yellow parallelogram looking very like the brass card on the top of a sardine box. 'Do you call this money?' holding up an advertisement of fine Havana cigars—'and this'—a bit for 15 cents, in which some weak-minded printer had gone raving mad in different kinds of type. 'Good for one shave; (reading slowly) *Dick the barber*—' 'Do you call this money?' The sleek-haired clerk was puzzled also. 'It'll pass all over town; indeed it will, Sir.' Once more the soldier scrutinized the ragged and incongruous pile, and grasping it in one hand, soliloquized: "So this is money—money? ha! I call it stuff. Why, a man might hold his hand full, and then have but 37 cents in money.'"

# THE BUTLER EXPEDITION.

*From the Boston Transcript, Feb.* 3.

Gen. BUTLER has returned from Washington, and from the fact that he has given large orders for provisions, it is believed that his expedition will at once proceed. There are some 500 or 600 men at Lowell, and nearly a full regiment at Pittsfield, awaiting orders. There are also several regiments in Maine, which it is expected will be attached to his command.

Several of the vessels chartered for the expedition are lying at Long Wharf, and it is probable that a portion of them will sail within a day or two. The ship *Undaunted* has been fitted up for the reception of nearly 150 horses, and about 50 were hoisted on board this forenoon. The lower part of the vessel has been filled with stores. The ship *Ocean Pearl* will also take on board a large number of horses in addition to the large armament of stores already on board. The ship *E. Wilder Farley* is being loaded with wood and other articles for the expedition. The steamer *Saxon* is about ready to depart. She will carry a quantity of the Sawyer projectiles, some of which are being filled to-day in a shed upon the wharf.

### Personal.

The last steamer brought letters from the English Government to the legation in Washington, investing Lord LYONS with the Order of Bath, in acknowledgment of the value of his services in securing the peaceful and prompt settlement of the *Trent* difficulty. The *on dit*, according to the Washington *Star*, is, that on informing Secretary SEWARD of the fact, Lord L. remarked that the honor and compliment should have been his instead, as he felt that the settlement as made was indeed Mr. SEWARD'S achievement rather than his. Mr. SEWARD, it is said, promptly replied: "Oh, no, your lordship; I have long borne *my* cross. It is high time you should wear yours."

# Affairs at Springfield, Mass.

THE UNITED STATES ARMORY, AND THE NEW-ENGLAND DEPARTMENT FOR CARRIAGE CONTRACTS.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Feb. 3, 1862.

There are now employed in the United States Armory, in this city, 1,400 men. The number of guns fabricated during the last month was 10,500—the largest number ever made here in one month. The whole number turned out from June 30, 1861, to Jan. 31, 1862, was 44,072. These guns were issued as soon as finished, and are now, most of them, in the hands of soldiers.

The iron used in this armory for barrels was for several years imported from England, but the scalps are now made at Worcester, from ore dug in New-York, on the line of the Western Railroad. Besides developing and encouraging home resources and industry, the American iron is found to be as good as the English.

A new department, in charge of Capt. BALCH, an ordnance officer, has been established at the Armory, called the New-England Department for Carriage Contracts. Here are stored battery-wagons, forges, saddle-trees, and all the numerous tools and accoutrements connected with a battery. This department has contracted within the last five months for 150 battery-wagons, 150 forges, 1,000 carriages, 4,000 sets of harness, and 60,000 accoutrements. The forges and batteries are manufactured at Concord, Worcester, New-Haven and Troy, and sent here to be packed with tools and spare parts to keep the batteries in order.

Capt. BALCH is a tall, fine looking, genial young man, with a genuine military air. He has the faculty of entertaining visitors, and at the same time attending to his pressing business. Capt. BALCH is temporarily Superintendent of the Armory, but the one position has no connection with the other. W.

### Suicide and the Absurdities of Legislation.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In a case of suicide related in to-day's paper the Coroner's Jury "censure the proprietors of the drug-store for not complying with the statute relating to the sale of poisons." Perhaps the censure in this case was just, but it is the practice of Coroner's Juries to pass such verdicts of censure, and we could better recognize its justice if poisons were the only means of suicide. Allow me to mention a case in point. Some days ago a resident of this City killed himself by shooting; he had first applied to his apothecary for poison, but his intention was fortunately ascertained, and he was consequently refused and kindly remonstrated with. Yet his purpose held good, and frustrated in the use of poison, he had recourse to the pistol. Now in this case no censure was passed against the vender of the pistol, a more deadly means of death than many poisons.

But public prejudice has made the apothecary a target for censure, and the poison law of this State concurs with this prejudice, and is vexatious, without adequate advantage to the community. It restrains the sale of laudanum and some other articles which necessity and custom sanction the use of in every household, while it makes no mention of some others and of very dangerous character—leaving the apothecary amenable to his own conscience for the exercise of his best discretion in these cases, and to the